The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XXXIX. LOUISVILLE, SUNDAY AND MONDAY, AUGUST 29 AND 30, 1869. NEW SERIES. NO. 360.

WASHINGTON.

Rejection of the Chinese Treaty Discredited.

Spain Declines to Cede Cuba to the Cubans.

Grant Growing Restless Under Radical Dictation.

A Rupture in the Cabinet Very Imminent.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

THE CHINESE COMPLICATION.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The State Department still discredits the reported rejection of the Burlingame treaty by the Chinese Government, but certain facts have transpired here within the last few days which show that the proposed ratification of that treaty by the Pekin authorities has met with formidable opposition on the part of the English and French officials in China, and that this opposition has received the quasi support of Minister J. Ross Browne. The story goes that Browne was supplanted as Minister to China at the instance of Burlingame, who suggested the appointment of Wm. A. Howard. Browne, it is represented, has retaliated by allowing the ratification of the Burlingame treaty to go by default. The newspaper dispatch contains so much other matters connected with the Burlingame mission that are known to be untrue, that the State Department officials feel that the story of the final rejection of the treaty must turn out to be false.

CUBA.

The Spanish legation here has received important advices from Madrid, which indicate that the Spanish authorities have decided to fully reject the proposition made by this Government on behalf of the Cubans for the cession, by purchase, of the island to the revolutionists. Minister Sickles and Special Agent Forbes have laid before Regent Serrano all of the details agreed upon by the Washington Cabinet, and have urged them very earnestly, Sickles having been especially solicited by Secretary Fish to spare no efforts to secure favorable action on the proposed purchase. It seems, however, from the start that the Spanish Minister here became aware that Senor Lemus was the author of the proposed plan to secure the independence of Cuba by purchase, and had been present at a conference of the President and Cabinet on the subject. Senor Roberts therefore lost no time in communicating the fact to Madrid and exposing the agency of the Cuban revolutionists in the matter. It is probable that the State Department has official advices of the rejection of the plan, but they decline to furnish any information whatever.

SERIOUS DIFFERENCES IN THE CABINET.

Certain rumors have been afloat in official quarters here to-day which have not had a good effect in preserving an equanimity of temper among Radical extremists. The reports are based upon almost certain proofs that President Grant has let slip in conversation statements decidedly calculated to convey the impression that he is no longer disposed to countenance the efforts of the ultra Radical extremists to run the administration altogether in their political groove, without either consultation or advice with him or the conservative members of the Cabinet, who have heretofore held their peace on the subject of interfering in the State elections South. It has been known for some time that Secretaries Fish and Rawlins and General Sherman have been strictly opposed to the proscriptive theories which other members of the Cabinet advocate, and lately it has come to light that Secretaries Cox and Robison are strongly inclined in the same direction. For some time past, indeed, since the beginning of the wide separation of the Cabinet officials, indications have been accumulating which prove conclusively that serious differences of opinion have originated concerning party policy between Messrs. Creswell and Boutwell on one side and Rawlins and Fish on the other, which must culminate and become notoriously public. Whether the former make their direct efforts to force the Cabinet into support of the ultra measures now only openly advised by Boutwell and Creswell, there are substantial grounds for believing, outside of the reports which have startled Radical officials to-day, that early in September a division will take place in the Cabinet regarding the political situation which will draw the lines very closely between the Radical Cabinet officers and those more inclined to liberal views. It is admitted here in Republican circles, that, without counting the President, there will be a majority opposed to the Boutwell policy, and that the result of the whole matter will be most likely a change in important offices.

SARATOGA.

Grant Returns to the Cottage by the Sea.

SARATOGA, Aug. 28.—President Grant and family arrived here this evening by special train from Rutland. Arrangements had been made to receive him and a salute was to be fired, but the rain, which fell in torrents all the evening, prevented it. A large crowd at the depot received him with cheers. He was taken to the Union Hotel, where Hon. Chas. S. Lester, of the Local Committee, made an address of welcome, to which the President replied briefly and then retired to the cottage reserved for him.

HARVARD VS. OXFORD.

How the News of the Defeat of the Harvards Was Received in New York.

[From the special dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial, 28th.]

It was asserted at the Union League Club, to-night, that a private dispatch had been received from Blaikie that Simmonds did not row in the Harvard-Oxford race, to-day, and that his place was taken by Bent. The greatest excitement prevailed in the city when the result of the contest was known.

The first dispatch was read during the second session of the Regular Board of Brokers. A general feeling of disgust was experienced. The greater part of the men had been betting on the Harvards and would not believe the story. They said the news had arrived too soon to be relied on. The majority, who had bet 60 to 100 on Oxford, were jubilant.

An hour afterwards LeRoy Nichols, a member of the board, entered flourishing a dispatch, and approached the President's desk, followed by a wildly-excited crowd. He announced himself as possessing the copy of a telegram which he had received from a most trustworthy source in the Long Room. He then read it, to the effect that the Oxford had lost it by three lengths. A scene of insane delight then ensued unparalleled in the history of even that lively spot. Every better on the Harvards cheered himself hoarse, swung his hat till the rim was hopelessly destroyed, and cut pigeon wings without number. Old George Henriques, the veteran favorite of the Board, was discovered frantically embracing Frank Wallace. Bob Waller, an Englishman, who is on the managing committee, and who is always telling members to put their cigars out, had his hat pushed over his eyes, and a dozen clouds blown in his face. Ned Van Schaick and John Bonner, another Englishman, backed off into a simultaneous spar, and a tall chap, name unknown, tried to lift Ned Stedman by the seat of his breeches. It was long before the matter cooled down.

In the Gold Rooms betters on the Harvards were as numerous, in proportion, as in the Broker's Board, and the scene was the same, if not intensified. Harry Hetzer, a fat fellow, jumped, in a fit of enthusiasm, upon the back of Eugene Robino, a little chap, and everybody made a speech, of which nobody heard a word. There was a general din of shouts, whistles, and yells. The doorkeeper was carried away by the general jollity, and forgot to guard his door, and a number of outsiders consequently got in, who swelled the pervading chorus.

In less than an hour, however, information came that the Associated Press knew nothing of the Harvard victory, and the high spirits wilted accordingly.

Betting was made by auction, in the morning, in the rotunda of the Astor House. Oxford was largely the favorite, and started at twice the amount fetched by the Harvards. The Americans gained favor for a time afterward, but finally fell to sixty against one hundred on Oxford.

There were no very heavy pools, but among the throng of sports were some of size—one of $1,000 to $650, and another of $800 to $500, were made.

Almost immediately after the conclusion of the pool selling, the telegraph operator rushed from his office and communicated to many anxious listeners the news—

"Oxford has won by three lengths and six seconds."

"Don't believe it," said a stout man; "as if it would take 'em six seconds to go three lengths."

But such was the dispatch read, and all grumblers were content until further details. It was wonderful to behold the rapid manner in which the bar-room was vacated after the result had been ascertained.

An unusual interest was excited among Brooklynites, and in sporting circles the excitement ran very high. The betting was lively, and generally in favor of the Oxfords; but in numerous cases $150 to $75 were offered in favor of the Harvard boys.

When the result was announced the most intense excitement prevailed among the sporting men around the City Hall, and considerable money changed hands—one man losing $30,000. The Oxford men were jubilant, while their opponents, favoring the Harvard Club, were down in the mouth, but expressed the conviction that their favorites could beat the Englishmen at any time in this country. The race was the principal topic of conversation among sporting men for the day and evening, and the result was considerably discussed by other citizens on the streets and in the barrooms and hotels.

NASHVILLE.

The Medical Course—Its Action—The Governor Asked to Convene the Legislature to Ratify the Fifteenth Amendment—Lawlessness in Rutherford—Governor's Proclamation.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

NASHVILLE, August 28.—The meeting in this city of prominent Stokes Radicals from different parts of the State came to a close to-day. It is understood that the main object of the gathering had reference to influencing Congress, so that body might be induced to interfere in some way in Tennessee affairs, and thus neutralize the result of the State election. Before they adjourned they sent the following document to Governor Senter:

SIR—At a meeting of Republicans from different parts of the State, in this city, on the 27th inst., over which the Hon. John Trimble presided, a committee was appointed to present to your excellency the enclosed copy of their action, which represents their views and wishes, and it is believed the views and wishes of the great body of the Republicans of the State, irrespective of the part they deemed it their duty to take in the late canvass. I have the honor to be

HORACE MAYNARD, Chm'n.

WHEREAS, The ratification of the 15th amendment to the Constitution of the United States is an object in which Gov. Senter avows as much interest as we and the great body of the Republican party of the country; AND WHEREAS, the present Legislature is undoubtedly a legal and valid body, while the Legislature elect is not regarded as such by many persons; and whether its validity will be so recognized is a matter problematic and in the future; therefore,

Resolved, That to avoid complicating the action of Tennessee in this regard with foreign questions we respectfully, but earnestly request the Governor to convene the outgoing Legislature at some time during the coming month to take action upon this subject.

It may be stated with certainty that Gov. Senter will not convene the old Legislature, as he thinks it very probable that the new body will not only ratify the fifteenth amendment, but refrain from upsetting any former legislation except what is really deemed necessary for the public good, without being controlled by partisan considerations. If the old Legislature was once got together it is surmised that it would not scruple at any measure looking to the interests of party.

In view of the recent acts of lawlessness in Rutherford county, Gov. Senter has issued the following proclamation, which will be published to-morrow:

WHEREAS, It has been made known to me that in the county of Rutherford and other localities in the State of Tennessee, lawless men have banded together and engaged in riotous conduct, inflicting in many instances corporal punishment upon unoffending citizens, perhaps in others having taken the life of those in no wise violating the law, but pursuing their legitimate avocations,

Now therefore I, D. W. C. Senter, Governor of the State of Tennessee, do issue this my proclamation, warning all persons who may be engaged in such unlawful combinations, and committed such acts of unwarranted violation of law, to at once desist therefrom, or else I will call out the military force to preserve the peace of the State, and to protect all law-abiding citizens by a rigid enforcement of the civil law.

[Signed] D. W. C. SENTER.

[To the Associated Press.]

Tennessee Manufacturing Company.

NASHVILLE, August 28.—The subscription books of the Tennessee Manufacturing Company were closed to-day, the total stock, $300,000, having been all taken. The company will proceed at once to erect a large cotton mill and other buildings on their grounds in North Nashville. The enterprise is in the hands of some of Nashville's best citizens.

CHICAGO.

The Lake Front Litigation.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Judge Drummond, of the United States District Court in this city, to-day rendered a decision granting an injunction in the lake front case. This injunction restrains the city from giving a deed of sale of the lake front property, proposed to be purchased by the Illinois Central Railroad and other railroad companies for the depot grounds in front of this city, in accordance with a provision of the Legislature known as the lake front bill. The court declares that the land in question, having been ceded to the city by the United States Government with conditions that it should be devoted to public park purposes only, it cannot be sold and occupied by a railroad depot. The case will no doubt ultimately have to be decided by the United States Supreme Court.

THE PACIFIC.

Important Discovery in Alaska—A Mountain of Iron Ore—Other Productions.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27.—Prof. Davidson, of the United States coast survey, reports discovering, during his recent eclipse expedition in Alaska, a mountain of iron ore, extending from the mouth of Chilkahal river far beyond his astronomical station. The range has an elevation of two thousand feet, and causes a local deviation of the compass of ten degrees.

Prof. D. also determined the geographical position of numerous points on the line of the expedition. He found that the Chilkahal valley possesses a soil, climate and productions far more favorable than those of the Alexander archipelago.

CUBA.

American Released—Shot—Robbery Frustrated—Confiscation Bureau.

HAVANA, August 28.—An American, named Andrew White, who has been confined seven months, has been released by request of Consul Plum.

The volunteer guard on duty in the suburbs shot two men to-day for seditious language.

An attempt was made last night to rob the Custom House, but was frustrated. One of the robbers was shot and arrested.

Maj. Roberts has resigned the presidency of the Confiscation Bureau on account of the pressure of other business. The present chief of the Treasury Department has been appointed his successor.

Prince Arthur in Prince Edward.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., August 28.—Prince Arthur, after a cordial reception at Picton, arrived here to-night and was accorded a splendid and enthusiastic welcome.

THE TURF.

Rolla Golddust and J. J. Bradley—An Interesting Race.

[From the Utica (N. Y.) Herald, 21st.]

Yesterday's race over the Utica Driving Park, between Rolla Golddust and J. J. Bradley, for a purse of $1,000, was trotted under difficulties and under water. The afternoon was terribly warm, and promised to afford that damp atmosphere that is most trying to horseflesh. The pool selling before the race went off slowly, J. J. Bradley being the first choice at $25, and Rolla Golddust selling for $12 and $13. Still greater odds were offered on Bradley in side bets. Bradley did not put in an appearance till nearly 4 o'clock. The horses were called a little after four, Golddust to the pole. J. J. Bradley was rode by John Murphy, a wiry built, red-faced, plucky-looking man, whose every look and action betokened a spirit not easily stopped by trifles, and all his pluck was needed before the afternoon was over. Charley Green, too well known in this vicinity to need description, bestrode Rolla Golddust.

Golddust was much disposed to trifle on the start, and the horses did not get the word until the fourth score. Golddust immediately took the lead, and made the first quarter in 40 seconds, Bradley breaking badly on the back stretch and falling far behind. Golddust made the first half mile in 1:15, and they passed the three-quarter pole in 1:56. Bradley gained handsomely on the home stretch, but was such a hopeless distance behind that there was hardly a possible chance for him. Golddust came home in 2:35. The track at this time was very slippery, and would have been called awful had it not subsequently been so much worse.

Hardly had the judges given their decision before the cheerful rain began to fall, so softly, so gently, and so wet, so terribly wet. It was our good fortune to be in the judges' stand, where all the biggest drops fell. The roof of that judges' stand was built by a man who had very radical ideas on ventilation. The boards, there are no shingles, are so arranged that all the falling rain was collected and came through in generous streams, and each stream fell with unerring accuracy in the back of some poor sinner's neck. The stream that came to our share was altogether larger than we had any use for, but we took it like a sponge. On the ground the crowd gradually sunk into the earth as it grew softer and softer, like damp ghosts disappearing through the trap of a stage. Probably not a man in all that crowd would have gone to church in such a shower; but as this was a race and highly necessary to their welfare and happiness, they stood it like brave ducks.

The horses were called in the midst of the blinding rain. Golddust was still inclined to play, but the word was given on the second score, and the horses went away in a double shower of mud and water. Golddust took the lead around the turn, again doing the quarter in 41 seconds. Bradley was evidently gaining on the last of the half, but Golddust led through, making the half-mile in 1:18. Bradley was still gaining on the 3d quarter, and on the home stretch, Golddust broke, Bradley winning the heat in 2:40. When the horses passed the judges stand, the riders, especially Murphy, looked as though a severe attack of the measles had resulted in mud pimples all over them. It was altogether to wet to risk greenbacks in the open air, and the race had thus far been trotted with such an evident intention to win on the part of both riders, that few could form an opinion, as to the result, that they felt like backing. The rain held up a little while the horses were breathing, but began to fall again soon after they were called.

The horses got the word for the third heat without much scoring, Murphy nodding for the word, although his horse was on the outside and behind. The first quarter was passed in 41 seconds, Golddust on the lead. Those who were present will readily believe that our paper was too wet to allow profuse notes. Passing the judges' stand on the half, Golddust was on the jump, but losing no ground. The horses came home close together, Golddust leading by half a length. Nearly twenty-five minutes elapsed before the judges gave their decision, "Golddust wins this heat; time 2:42." The decision caused some comment and some dissatisfaction, but we believe was given in accordance with the honest conviction of a majority of the judges, although its correctness may be questioned.

There was considerable scoring on the fourth and last heat, Golddust refusing to keep his feet, and Bradley's friends clamoring for the send off as the horses might come to the stand. They finally got the send off, with Bradley well advanced; but Golddust passed him on the turn, winning the heat and race in 2:40. Bradley broke three times during the heat. A race was never trotted over a worse track, two inches of water covering it in many places.

SUMMARY.

Utica Driving Park, August 20, match for $1,000, best three in five, to saddle.

C. S. Green names L. L. Dorsey's b. g. Rolla Golddust	1	2	1	1
John Murphy, of New York, names Wm. Borst's b. g. J. J. Bradley	2	1	2	2

Time—2:35, 2:40, 2:42, 2:40.

FOREIGN.

The Great Boat Race of the Universities.

Further Details of the Match.

The London Press on the Result.

Two Prominent Candidates for the Spanish Throne.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[BY CABLE TELEGRAPH.]

ENGLAND.

CORRECTED SKETCH OF THE RACE.

LONDON, August 28.—A corrected sketch of the race says the Oxfords passed Barn's bridge only two lengths ahead of the Harvards, having made a brilliant spurt before reaching the bridge, by which they gained about three-quarters of a length. The judge says the Harvards were only a half a length of clear water in the rear at the finish. After the race the two crews dined at Montlake with Mr. Phillips, who invited a large party to meet them.

TABLE TALK.

During the dinner the Oxford men, in speeches, said the race was, if not the hardest, at least as hard as any they ever contested, and praised the pluck and work of the Harvards.

The Harvards considered that their steering was rather out, making a possible difference of half a length to a length. Loring was rather unwell, owing to overtraining. The Harvards are satisfied with their work and pleased with the arrangements which prevented any difficulty during the race. The general opinion is that the race was thoroughly well contested. Great praise resounds on all sides for each crew.

THE PRESS ON THE RESULT.

LONDON, August 28.—The press generally comment at length on the race of yesterday. The Times, reviewing the contest, says that the inferiority of the Americans was in a most pardonable point, the steering. Their oarswain undoubtedly lost ground, but not enough to account for the distance between the boats at the end of the race. Until the Americans retrieve their defeat, they must acknowledge that our style of rowing is the best. The Americans met with perfectly fair play, and if the Englishmen go to America they will meet with similar treatment. May all our international struggles be conducted in the same spirit, and, whichever side wins, may the vanquished have as little reason to feel regret for their defeat.

The News declares that, though the Harvards did not command success, they deserved it, and hopes American yachtsmen on the Atlantic may avenge the noble defeat of their countrymen.

The Star says the Americans will long remember the chivalric bearing of their opponents, who, though resolved to win, never forgot that the Harvards were foemen worthy of their oars. The strife between New and Old England on the river from which the Pilgrim Fathers started has a historic side, and appeals to the imagination of the youth of both countries. If New England had won the older country would have shared in the triumph of its descendants. The fates decided otherwise. We are sure the Harvards would sooner be beaten by us than by any other nation on the globe.

The Pall Mall Gazette this evening has the following remarks on the race: "To have beaten men whose pluck carried them 3,000 miles to measure oars with an English university; whose patience surmounted innumerable difficulties and disappointments in boat building; whose endurance is almost unparalleled, is for Oxford one of those happy triumphs in which there is peculiar honor to the victor without humiliation to the vanquished."

The telegraph says the international boat race was gallant and as good a display of manhood as was ever witnessed in the history of rowing. The Americans have lost no honor. Good judges think more highly of the Americans than they did before the race.

THE RETURN RACE.

The Americans here are perfectly satisfied with respect to the conduct of the race. The general impression is, that the Oxfords must now run the Harvards in their own waters next year.

NEW YORK PRESS ACCOUNTS.

NEW YORK, August 28.—G. W. Smalley telegraphs to the Tribune as follows:

London, August 27.—The morning opened bright and clear, and the absence of the usual English drizzle increased the chances of the Harvards' success. The crew passed a good night, though this morning Simmons showed weakness from a severe attack of diarrhea, with which he has suffered for several days. Loring, too, has been troubled with a bile, which is far from well, but most of the crew were in splendid condition and full of confidence.

When the word was given the Harvards' noted start came into play, for their oars took the water first, making forty-three strokes to the minute. The Oxfords made only forty. For a mile and a half the race was splendid. The Harvards soon drew away from the Oxford and kept the lead to Craven Cottage, a distance of three fourths of a mile. The Oxfords drew up level just beyond Hammersmith bridge, and when off Chiswick, two miles and a half from the start, gained the lead, and after that they ran as they liked.

The Oxford crew never changed their stroke during the race. The stroke of the Harvards was irregular. They lost from wholly above Hammersmith, and when off Chiswick were rowed to pieces, though they pulled to the end of a hopeless race with magnificent pluck, and that long after their strength and control over their muscle had failed. The last two miles they had pluck and that only, the coxswain steering wide and the stroke being fatally quick. The superiority of the Oxfords was manifest throughout. The race was never doubtful after the first half mile, though the Harvards retained the lead some time after that point. Oxford won by four lengths; time, 21 minutes 20 3-5 seconds.

The World's London special says: The race is conceded universally to have been perfectly fair and honorable on both sides. The time occupied by the Oxford was 22 minutes and 41 seconds—more than they took over the course a few days ago. The distance named is a little less than four miles and three furlongs. The day was fair but the tide unfavorable. For the first mile of the race the Harvard was ahead by more than a length, rowing forty-two strokes per minute to the Oxford's thirty-nine.

The Harvard's rowing was most brilliant, and many believe that the race might have been gained had the coxswain made better efforts to take the Oxford's water. As Hammersmith bridge was passed the advantage was still with the Harvards, but it was perceived that the pace at which they started could not be sustained, as the Harvard sank from forty-two to forty and lower. The Oxfords ran to forty strokes per minute, and was maintained without alteration to the end.

A little before Chiswick was reached, about half way, Oxford, by a splendid maneuver of the coxswain, took Harvard's water, and all of Burnham's efforts to escape Oxford's wash were in vain. As Cheswick Church was passed Harvard was visibly distressed, and Burnham throwing water over his stroke and Simmons, on whom the labor and sultriness told heavily.

It was perceived that the race was lost by Harvard, though one more heroic effort was made to gain Oxford's side, when the gun sounded. The Harvard crew, after a moment's rest, drew up by the side of the Oxfords' boat, and applauded their victors by clapping their hands. The Oxonians acknowledged this by taking off their hats.

There are various theories, of course, of the Harvards' failure. It is rumored that their diet has been lately vegetarian, but this is not true. Loring is criticised for not having the English coxswain, Burnham, for bad steering, but many good judges declare the race was almost a repetition of the race between the English universities, and Harvard failed because its style is that of Cambridge.

THE FENIAN PRISONERS.

It is rumored to-day that one of the first questions which will be brought up in the next session of Parliament will be the consideration of the unconditional release of Fenians without exception. It is said, in the face of the French amnesty, the Government is not disposed to offer any strong opposition if the subject is properly and influentially supported.

SPAIN.

THE CONSPIRACY AGAINST PRIM.

MADRID, Aug. 28.—There will be no further trials by the council of war for conspiracy against the life of Prim at Barcelona.

SERRANO.

A movement is on foot to make Serrano King of Spain.

CUBAN APPOINTMENT.

Gen. Carbo has been appointed Lieutenant Governor of Cuba.

PROBABLE CANDIDATE FOR THE THRONE.

MADRID, Aug. 28.—The Epoca of to-day says the most probable candidate for the Spanish throne is Augustus of Portugal.

ESCALANTE [illegible]

is dead.

PRIM'S MISSION.

There is much speculation here as to Gen. Prim's journey to Paris. The supposed object is to correct Olazajos' deficiencies, and confer with Napoleon on the situation.

RESTORED AND FORFEITED.

The Count of Cheste has been restored to his rank and pay on condition that he go to Canaras. He gave his parole to remain at Puerto Real till a vessel was ready, but broke his parole and fled to France, whereby he forfeited his rank and pay.

FRANCE.

FALSE REPORTS CONCERNING THE EMPEROR.

PARIS, August 28—The alarming rumors recently set afloat concerning the Emperor's health are officially denied this morning. The symptoms of his rheumatic affection grow more favorable daily. An investigation has been ordered to discover the authors of these false reports.

THE EMPRESS

has arrived at Bastia, Corsica, on her eastern tour.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY

depart for St. Petersburg on the 13th September.

TURKEY.

APPEAL TO THE SULTAN'S GENEROSITY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 28.—The Khedive's reply to the Sublime Porte expresses a hope that the frank explanations given will remove unfavorable impressions. Feeling the hope that these appeals to the Sultan's generosity will be heard and answered, he comes to lay his homage at the foot of the throne.

RUSSIA.

TWO FIRST-CLASS FORTRESSES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 28.—Lemberg and Warsaw are to be made first-class fortresses.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Aug. 28—P. M.—Consols 93¼. American securities firmer. 5-20 bonds at London—'62s, 83¼; '65s, 83¼; '67s, 82½; 10-40s, 75¼. '62s at Frankfort, 88¾. Erie, 23¼; Illinois, 94½; A. and G. W. stocks steady.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—Bourse opened excited but closed quiet. Rentes 72f 5c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 28.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 13¼d, Orleans 13¼@13½d. Sales 6,000 bales, including 1,000 for export and speculation. California white wheat 10s 6d; red Western 9s 5d. Western flour 24s 6d. Corn, No. 2 mixed 33s 6d. Oats 3s 6d. Peas 44s. Pork 107s 6d. Beef 90s. Lard 77s. Cheese 62s. Bacon 64@65s. Tallow 47s 6d. Turpentine 27.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Tallow 46@46s 3d. Sugar 39s 6d@40s. Petroleum at Antwerp active and firm at 55s. Cotton at Havre, afloat, 162¼f.

MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, August 28.—The steamer Java, from New York, arrived yesterday.

VINCENNES.

The Noble Art in Seven Rounds.

VINCENNES, August 28.—The prize fight between Skinner and Murray, for $100 a side, come off on the island nine miles below Vincennes. The steamer Advance carried passengers there and back at $2 a head. About 100 roughs and fancy men of this city took passage. The fight lasted 24 minutes. On the seventh round Jim Coyne, Skinner's backer, threw up the sponge, and Murray was declared the winner. Skinner was badly punished. Several fights took place on the boat during its return. One man was knocked into the river, but was rescued.

GREENLAND.

Hay's Arctic Exploring Expedition.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28.—The British brig Helena, from Greenland, reports the steamer Panther, with Hay's arctic exploring expedition on board, sailed from Ivegtut, July 27th, for Dico Island, north Greenland, whence the Panther was going to Melville Bay, Smith's Sound. Previous to arrival at Ivegtut, the Panther had been at Julian and Kosmurt, where the expeditionists had been in the interior and taken photographs, &c. All well on board. Henry W. Dodge arrived in the Helena, having left the expedition at Ivegtut.

NEW ORLEANS.

City Comptroller Committed for Contempt—Base Ball Procession.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 28.—J. O. Landri, City Comptroller, has been committed for contempt in refusing to obey the order of the Sixth District Court requiring him to issue a warrant to the New Orleans Republican Publishing Company, for about $40,000 official printing done, under color of authority of the printing bill passed by the last Legislature.

The base ballists are having a torch-light procession to-night in honor of the Southern club, just returned from their western tour.

VIRGINIA.

Interest on the State Debt.

RICHMOND, Aug. 28.—Gen. Canby has issued an order altering the time of paying the six months' interest on the State debt under the stay law to the 30th of September. All executions already issued are stayed until that time.

THE TURF.

Trot Between Lady Thorn, Goldsmith Maid and American Girl.

NEW YORK, Aug 28.—The trot at Prospect Park Course was won by Lady Thorn in three straight heats, well contested most of the distance. Time—2:20¾, 2:20¾, and 2:20¼. Goldsmith Maid a bad second, and American Girl a worse third.

Weather Items.

WASHINGTON, August 28.—Raining to-night for the first time in several weeks. Dispatches from the South report refreshing showers.

PHILADELPHIA, August 28.—The first rain to-night for twenty-four days.

POISON FOR THE PEOPLE.

The Mission of the Newspaper and the Desecration of the Press.

[From the Frankfort Commonwealth.]

If there be any one source more than another from which may be derived healthful, moral influences, or disseminated the veriest seeds of corrupt and licentious practices, it is from the public press. The newspaper is the common vehicle that goes laden with intelligence into every family nearly, where any sort of education is reverenced. It has an unobstructed right of admission, simply because it is a newspaper. That title is considered sufficient to admit of its uncontrolled circulation in the best families; only few exceptions existing where discrimination with regard to the character of papers is exercised. With the public press, therefore, rests a responsibility of the most impressive character touching the conveyance of facts and incidents to the youthful mind; touching the language in which these facts may be clothed; and touching the style of facts that obtain admission into the columns. The paper that deliberately sets to work to color degrading incidents in the gaudy hues of passion, and to subsidize such corrupting expressions as will give them attractiveness to an imagination too easily led away from legal restraints, is an enemy to the race, and as guilty of moral crime as if its conviction had been determined on full proof before a regularly constituted judicial tribunal.

It cannot be denied that many newspapers now extant as accepted organs and vehicles of public opinion are mere poison fountains, pouring a flood of wickedness and ruin into the world. They are educating vast communities into licentious habits and criminal practices that make men shudder to think of. They are debauching society by pandering to its worst impulses. The massacre of St. Bartholomew was a slight affair compared to the slaughter effected by these pernicious organs of communication, for, in that, innocent men and women perished for no crime save such as rested in their bloody executioners, while in this they are involved in a destruction that compasses the executioner and the executed, as the accomplice and the principal are involved in one and the same guilt.

We need not travel to New York to gather the names of papers that are corrupting American youth. While that charnel house of prodigious corruption is pouring out its thousands of copies of "Police Gazettes," "Sporting Times," "The Days Doings," "Brick Pomeroy's Democrat," and similar filthy trash, conveying to the mind by obscene pictures and vicious language, impressions fit only for earthly hells, there are papers nearer home that supply food for these metropolitan publications and copy from their spirit and tone. Chicago furnishes its proportion of daily papers that dwell with demoniac delight on the incidents of crime that should be limited by the portals of the police courts. As a consequence, Chicago is noted as the most corrupt place west of New York. As the police courts and bawdy houses furnish food for the Chicago papers, so the papers in turn furnish food for the police courts and bawdy houses. They go further. They furnish food for the innocent hearts of young men and women that under parental roofs read the highly colored accounts from the daily papers of crimes made attractive, and with unnatural tastes begin to long for indulgence in them. Hundreds of these young persons, educated by the press, find their way at last into the haunts of vice, travelling rapidly to a drunkard's grave, the felon's cell, or the doom of the outcast.

The mission of the press of the country should be to teach the soundest principles of morality, and to shut down the brakes on all sorts of corruption. To elevate, to refine, to purify, to make white as the driven snow the image of innocence, to draw forth from the human heart its nobler and grander aspirations, and to make men better for its influence upon them, are objects common to its proper sphere. This is no local mission. It is practical. It does not contradict or obstruct the dispensation of news and general information. It goes along with the latter as its handmaid. It fulfills the law of man to his fellow.

☞ The death is announced of the Hon. Emily Eden, sister of the late Lord Auckland and of the present Bishop of Bath and Wells. Miss Eden accompanied her brother, the Earl, to India, and remained with him during his long term of office as Governor General. Some of her cleverly-written letters home were published a few years ago in a volume called "Up the Country," and excited the interest of Indian readers especially. Miss Eden wrote the novels of "The Semi-Attached Couple" and "The Semi-Detached House," both works being well known to modern novel-readers. It was her sister Eleanor who was the first and last love of Pitt.

NEW YORK.

Financial and Commercial Markets.

Indisposition to Operate in Government Bonds.

Leaders in the Late Cuban Expedition Held to Bail.

Spanish Gunboats Still Under Surveillance.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, August 28.—Money is easy at 5@7 per cent. on call. Discounts of sixty day paper could be made at 10@15 per cent. The bank statement is unfavorable, contrary to general expectations. The reserve of the banks shows a material reduction, there being a large loss of deposits and specie, with only a small diminution of loans. Gold continued excited by the reports from Paris, but sterling exchange worked lower, and the opening rates were not sustained, and the close was quiet.

BONDS.

Government bonds were firmer, but not active. The critical state of European politics, and the uncertainty which is felt respecting the effect which any disturbance would have upon our bonds, cause an indisposition to operate. Southern State bonds were fairly active, especially North Carolina and Tennessee.

RAILWAY SHARES, ETC.,

Opened a shade firmer in anticipation of a more favorable bank statement, and yet the tone was feverish. There was a fair business in New York Central, Hudson river, Michigan Southern, Lake Shore, Northwestern, St. Paul and Pittsburg. Pacific Mail was fairly active. Reading remained dull notwithstanding the prospect of a large coal movement. The whole market became unsettled after the bank statement was made public.

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—Cotton Goods—The return of freights to the West to former figures and the decline in the raw material have checked the demand for cotton goods, and jobbers have reduced the prices of many staple fabrics ¼@½c below agents' prices. In consequence of this quotations are too unsettled to repeat.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour—in better demand. Extra State for export was more active in the range of $6 25@6 50, but the lower figure was not accepted, and nothing of moment done below $6 40. Western flour very depressed. Wheat was rather firmer for spring, and soft No. 2 could not be bought at $1 46, but winter wheat continues depressed by small parcels being pressed for sale. Corn—The advance checked business, and oats were dull.

PROVISIONS.

The decline in pork led to more business, and the close was steady. Bacon was in better demand and firmer for export. It is estimated that next week's steamer will take out 1,000 boxes. City dressed hogs lower at 12½@12¾c.

FREIGHTS.

40,000 bushels wheat at 9d by sail to Liverpool and London, 1,500 bbls flour to Liverpool at 2s6d@2s9d.

GROCERIES.

Coffee and sugar in brisk demand and firmer.

LIVE STOCK.

Beef cattle is quiet and unchanged. Sheep steady at 4@5¾c; lambs firmer at 6½@8½c.

Swine nominal, but quoted at 9½@10c.

Receipts were—50 beeves, 2,200 sheep, 4,000 hogs.

[To the Associated Press.]

CUBAN LEADERS HELD TO BAIL.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—Col. S. Ryan and Currier, leaders of the late Cuban expedition, have been held to bail by having returned here from Canada.

THE FENIAN CONGRESS

continued its sessions to-day. Two delegates from Ireland were introduced and made favorable reports.

DEACON JASPER MORGAN,

father of ex-Gov. Morgan, of New York, died to-day in his eighty-seventh year.

ADVERTISING ENTERPRISE.

The right to use the fence surrounding the new postoffice site was leased to-day at $15,000 for advertising purposes for two years.

THE PLATE PRINTERS' STRIKE

has not yet ended.

THE GUNBOATS.

The Government has not relaxed its surveillance of the Spanish gunboats building in this city. Still, work upon them is progressing rapidly, and one named Ericsson can be put in readiness for sea in a few days. Marshal Barlow has informed the builders that no attempt must be made to send these vessels to sea.

A HABEAS CORPUS CASE

is before county judge Troy of Brooklyn, being that of a minor enlisted in the army without consent of parents.

VIRGINIA MATRONS.

How Mrs. Lee and Mrs. Jackson are Spending the Summer.

[From the Rockbridge Springs Correspondent N. O. Times.]

Among these, I found here Mrs. Robert E. Lee, whom I had not seen for thirty years. I had known her when a boy, as the belle of Arlington, the daughter of George Washington Parke Custis, who was the adopted child of George Washington, but no blood relation. Then she was an elegant and attractive young lady, of great affability of manners and personal charms. Alas! I found her greatly changed by time and still more by disease. The charm of her manners still continues, but her body has been terribly afflicted by rheumatism, which has made her such a cripple that, for some years past, almost from the commencement of the late war, her only locomotion is affected in a chair with wheels, which is moved about by servants. In spite of this affliction she is a most agreeable and cheerful old lady, receives every one with a smile, and converses upon all subjects with great intelligence, vivacity, and good humor. There is nothing of the laughter, querrulousness or discontent of the invalid in her manner or conversation. Her time is occupied in social converse, sewing, writing, and playing with her grandchild, a jolly little fellow, the son of Gen. W. H. F. Lee. She is full of energy and industry, and employs herself most zealously to a late hour of the night sewing for herself and daughters. At present she is engaged in making a dress for herself and one of her daughters out of some calico sent as a present from the Phoenix cotton mills in Georgia. Mrs. Lee, though contented with her situation and deeply grateful for the many tokens of love and admiration which have been lavished upon her husband and herself, very naturally sighs for her old home at Arlington, from which she has been so ruthlessly and barbarously banished. She expects to close her life amid the scenes of the happy days of her childhood and girlhood. Even this most cherished desire, however, she will cheerfully sacrifice to her dignity and pride, and will never consent to receive back her estates if tendered with any conditions or as a charitable and merciful condescension and favor by the Government which so cruelly devastated and appropriated property bequeathed by her patriotic father, and never legally acquired by the authority which now retains it. Arlington must cease to be a Federal cemetery when the family of Robert E. Lee occupy it. The daughter-in-law of Mrs. Lee is here with her, the wife of Gen. W. H. F. Lee, one of the most elegant and beautiful ladies I have seen in Virginia. She was a Miss Bolling, of Petersburg, of the old Pocahontas stock, always famous for beauty and high spirit. Her commanding and elegant figure, her bright and beaming face, and air of mingled dignity, grace and gentleness, would make her in the largest assembly the cynosure of all eyes, the "observed of all observers." Mrs. T. J. Jackson is also making a sojourn in the place. She is a youthful and handsome widow of affable manners, and her little daughter, a bright girl of seven or eight years, attracts universal attention, as the sole heiress of the illustrious hero of Chancellorsville and of a hundred other battles.

☞ Lady Mary Hamilton, whose mother is a Baden Princess, and whose late father was the Scotch Duke of Hamilton, is about to marry the Duke de Valentinois, Prince hereditary of Monaco. The population of Monaco numbers 1,887, and since the cession of the two principal communes to France for four million francs, the area of the principality is confined to the city of Monaco. There are, however, 4,000 strangers in the city engaged in gambling—faro and roulette constituting the principal revenue of the Prince, who resides half the year in Paris and the other half in his capital. The present Prince Charles III. represents the ancient Grimaldi family, who have been the suzerains of Monaco for the last thousand years.

☞ The Crawfords of Mobile—Mrs. Vanderbilt's family—are among the most refined and cultivated people of that noble Commonwealth, and are quoted as having been chivalrously and devotedly attached to the fortunes of the State in her late struggle with her Southern sisters for independence.

☞ The French Academy of Sciences has elected Dr. David Livingstone, the African traveler, its correspondent to fill the vacancy in the section of Geography and Navigation, caused by the death of the late A. D. Bache, of Philadelphia.

☞ E. A. Pollard, whose wits have long been turned inside out, is now writing for the New York Times, and turning his name wrong end foremost, thusly—"Drallop."

SENTER.

His Views on Tennessee Affairs—Stokes a Dead Duck—The Interference of the Government.

[From the Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, 25th.]

D. W. C. Senter, the present Governor and Governor elect of the State of Tennessee, arrived in this city last evening, accompanied by General John A. Mabry, who is spoken of as a probable successor to Senator Fowler, Colonel John B. Brownlow, son of ex-Governor Brownlow, and Colonel D. M. Nelson. The Governor and his party, shortly after being installed in comfortable quarters at the St. Nicholas Hotel, were called upon by several Tennesseeans of note, who came to pay their respects and offer the Governor their congratulations on his election. Mr. Senter is a young man, being only thirty-six years of age, is above the medium size, and stoutly, or rather solidly, built. He is quite affable in his manner, courteous to a fault, and a very pleasant conversationalist, but withal rather averse to "talking politics" or "reviewing the situation" for the special purpose of getting himself into print. Our reporter, on announcing his mission, which was to obtain the Governor's views on the condition of affairs in Tennessee and his side of the election story—General Stokes having already furnished his side to the public—was very cordially received, and, after a little "gentle prevailing," succeeded in drawing him into conversation on the mooted Tennessee subject.

"The fact of the matter is," said the Governor, in answer to our reporter's inquiry as to the motive of his journey North, "the fact of the matter is I don't like to talk politics after election time, especially when the 'talk' is published in the newspapers. I would rather let the whole Tennessee question die out of itself, which it will do if it is only left alone. You ask me if I came North to see General Grant about the election in our State. To this I answer no. My visit has nothing whatever of an official character, and it is not my intention to speak to the President concerning Tennessee. I do not think it necessary."

Reporter—But, Governor, you know Stokes says he will have all the federal office-holders in Tennessee removed who voted for you. A word from you might change the aspect of things.

Senter—I do not intend to see the President on the subject. If the office-holders who voted for me are removed it will be a gross injustice, for every one of them is a staunch Republican and an ardent Grant man. This puts me in mind that Stokes claims that all the good Republicans voted for him at the election. Well, I will show you how false is such an assertion. First and foremost, nine out of every ten of the Grant and Colfax electors of the State voted for me, and three-fourths of the State delegates to the Chicago convention voted for me. They were during the Presidential campaign, and are still, strong Grant men. The fact of the matter is, the fight in the election was strictly between the liberal Republicans and what people in Tennessee understand by "restrictive" Republicans, the latter being opposed to extending the franchise or in any way holding out a hope to the men who had joined the wrong side during the war, of an era of peace and brotherly feeling. The platform of the liberals who elected me was based on the resolution by Carl Schurz at the Chicago Convention, and which was made a part of the platform on which Grant fought the battle for the Presidency. That resolution favored the extension of the privileges and the removal of disabilities from the people of any of the States that had been in rebellion whenever it was found safe to invest them with all the rights they had lost by the rebellion. On the strength of that platform we won the fight.

Reporter—Your opponent says by fraudulent registration.

Senter—He says, when he says that, what he knows to be untrue. He lays great stress on the fact that his vote was within 2,500 of the vote cast for Grant. Now, a full vote was not polled by the Republicans at the Presidential election. They felt they had a sure thing, and consequently many of them staid at home. That vote, therefore, cannot be justly taken as a test by Stokes. The vote to compare our last election with is that cast in '67. And how do the facts stand? Why, Stokes got 19,000 votes less than Brownlow in '67, and the old registration was in full force in '69. You will thus see that all his talk about "fraudulent registration" is just so much bosh; for he would have been defeated by his opponent's getting 19,000 majority had there been no new registration. He bases much of his assertions about fraud in the elections, I believe, on the point of there being such a heavy vote cast; but he could easily explain the increased vote if he chose to. The decision of the Supreme Court of the State, you will remember, some time before the election, decided that all those who had been granted certificates by the first enfranchise law, but who were deprived of the right of voting by the second enfranchise law and by executive proclamations, should be allowed to vote. This admitted 40,000 votes that had been heretofore kept out. As for the charges that the election was carried on by appointing corrupt registrars; they are absurd. I appointed the best men I could find. Indeed, I removed registrars in Wilson and several other counties, whom I knew to be strong advocates of my election, because they refused to issue certificates according to law, as fixed by the Supreme Court decision. Among others I removed a registrar whom I found selling certificates to whites and blacks alike for twenty-five cents apiece. Was the removal of such a man a "fraud?" Why, sir, all the charges of fraud in the world cannot change the actual result of the election. In the calf-killer district, where Stokes fought his only battle during the war, and got whipped at that, he didn't get a single vote. He was beaten in his own county, in his own Senatorial district, in his own Congressional district, in fact, beaten in every Congressional district. In his own district, Brooks, the "restrictive" candidate got 350 votes less than Thornberg, the Radical candidate in 1867. Can Stokes charge that to the registration decision which admitted so many additional votes?

Reporter—What do you think, Governor, about what the "restrictive" party say concerning Governor Brownlow; about his having made a political somersault?

Senter—Political somersault? I tell you Mr. Brownlow is to-day as strong, as ardent and as unflinching a Republican as he ever was. In what has he changed? He is an enthusiastic Grant and administration man, and that's just what I am myself. Somersault, indeed! Why Brownlow is the youngest man of his age—if I may be permitted a seeming paradox—in the United States. He is a true progressive Republican. Probably you remember the fact that he intimated in his message to the Legislature in 1867 that the time would come when the franchise would have to be extended—that is, when it would be considered safe to trust the State in the hands of men who had been connected with the rebellion—when, in fact, they had become loyal. At the late election he felt that that time had come, and he advocated the extension of the franchise. Was that making a political somersault? Stokes alleges that one of Brownlow's reasons for "going over" to our side was that he had three sons in State positions, well salaried, and he didn't want them to lose their places. The fact is, he has only one son in the said service of the State, and that son was given his position at my urgent demand, simply because he had worked so hard for the Republican party in the State without reward that I thought he ought to get something.

Reporter—Do you think that the new Legislature will disfranchise the negroes?

Senter—It will not even touch upon that subject. It will do nothing that the Republican party can call revolutionary; nor will it do aught that will injure vital interests of the State as they at present exist. The white people feel kindly toward the negroes, and Stokes did not speak truly when he said that they were beginning to persecute the blacks as of old. As for his talking about having the election nullified by the Federal Government, that is all buncombe. The election is a fixed fact. It was as fair a one as ever was held in any State, and the General Government would have no more right to nullify it than it would to nullify an election in Massachusetts. The "restrictives" charge that since the election outrages and murders by "rebels" have become frequent, which is another falsehood. But two men have been killed in the State since the election, and they were men who voted for me, and they were killed while wrangling about politics by Stokes men, one of the murderers having been at one time an officer in his regiment.

Reporter—What about the Senatorial question, Governor? Do you think Andrew Johnson will win?

Senter—That question is rather mixed, so I cannot say anything positive about it.

Reporter—And that question of the finances—the repudiation of the new State bonds?

Senter—All I can say about that is, that that bond question is yet unsettled. The question of repudiation never came up in the election campaign and was never broached by either party; but I know that there are men in various parts of the State who wield very great influence among the people and who are advocating the repudiation of the new bonds.

Our reporter at this point felt satisfied that he had sufficiently taxed the Governor's patience, at the same time that he had exhausted his stock of queries, and so bid the party good night.

☞ The Washington "Olive," who is in Chicago, writes to the Philadelphia Press as follows: "Another marvellous phase of human nature may be found in so-called civilized Chicago. It is the feeding of toothless infants upon raw beef. A fine pair of the human species may be found living in a magnificent stone cage on Michigan avenue who are the parents of a promising child of eight months old, that has tasted nothing but raw chopped beef for the last three months, and is doing well. There are no outward indications to prove the parents are different from other people. It is true this was commenced by a physician's prescription, but this does not alter the material facts of the case.

☞ A French historian, M. H. S. Bordier, comes forward with a defense of the popular tradition of William Tell, and thinks he has established the fact of a Williamus Tailo, renowned for his address and courage, before the end of the twelfth century.

☞ Mlle. Neville, the rich young belle of Brussels, and the principal owner of the Independence Belge, died recently at Spa.

☞ Mr. Alfred Urgan is so ill as to be forced to abandon his engagement at the Gaiety.

☞ The New York World says: "Henry Clay's cradle was a bread tray on rockers."

☞ Boucicault's new play, "Formosa," is generally condemned by the London press.

THE BASE BALL IMBROGLIO.

Why the Eagles Played the Black Stockings.

AN IMMENSE MISUNDERSTANDING.

[To the Editors of the Courier-Journal.]

As there has been much comment in the city on the conduct of the Eagle Base Ball Club, in not allowing the use of the Cedar Hill grounds to the "Haymaker" and "Kentucky" clubs, I deem it incumbent on me as president of the Eagle to give an explanation.

I would, in the first place, state that the members of the Eagle are recognized as young gentlemen of respectable families, and they consider themselves above any mean or malicious intentions toward any club. The facts are as follows:

On Tuesday morning a challenge from the Black Stocking Club to the Eagle appeared in the COURIER-JOURNAL. In it Saturday, the 28th inst., was set. The Eagle accepted the challenge, but left the day indefinite, as they then expected the Haymakers would visit us Saturday.

On Wednesday, Mr. Sherly of the "Kentucky" club, received a dispatch from the "Haymakers," stating that they could not possibly visit Louisville. The "Eagle" immediately informed the "Black Stockings" that they could play them Saturday at Cedar Hill. Thursday night there were rumors of the "Haymakers" intention to come here. The committee appointed to do extensive advertising for the game between the "Eagle" and "Black Stocking," waited until a late hour for definite news; but receiving none they ordered about forty dollars' worth of advertising. They placed several advertisements in the COURIER-JOURNAL and ordered a great many hand-bills and large posters.

Next day (Friday) after all the advertisements were out, news came that the "Haymakers" would surely come. The captain of the first nine, "Eagle," then immediately dispatched to the "Haymakers," telling them that a game was arranged and advertised for Saturday, and that they could not play at Cedar Hill on that day. The president of the "Haymakers" then dispatched to one of the officers of the "Kentucky," informing them of this; and to be answered, telling them to come anyhow. The "Kentucky" club Friday night advertised in the COURIER-JOURNAL that they would play the "Haymakers" at Cedar Hill. They ordered posters to be placed directly over ours. And all this (and much more) they did under a full knowledge of our indisputable and total right, according to contract, to control the grounds.

After all, we wished to have the Haymaker and Kentucky clubs play, and would have offered the grounds free, had not the Black Stocking club undergone such great expense and trouble, and had they not such a desire to play the game. It was impossible for them to play at any other time.

Saturday morning we offered to allow the Kentucky and Haymakers to play from one to four o'clock (three hours), but they refused that offer. They then made preparations to play on the Falls City grounds, and issued numerous handbills stating it. They also placed runners in the street cars, diverting the crowd from Cedar Hill to the Falls City grounds. In other ways they strove to injure the gate receipts of the Eagle, in which they partially succeeded.

The Saturday issue of your paper stated that I promised the grounds to the Haymakers at Cincinnati. This is partially true; but I did so with the proviso that they should inform me of their intention before I left the Gibson House for the Louisville train from Covington. When I left they told me that they could not visit Louisville, and as soon as I reached home I told the committee on advertising to proceed with their duties, as the Haymakers would not be here. This they had already done.

These are the facts of the case, and no one can honestly deny them. The Eagle has no ill feeling toward the Kentucky or any other club. We have always endeavored to extend such courtesy to any club as is due from one base ball club to another. We will freely give up the grounds to any club, if circumstances do not render it impossible or wrong. We have acted as we thought was best, consulting the interests and wishes of our friends and those to whom we considered ourselves indebted.

W. H. ANDERSON,
President Eagle B. B. C.

THE LITTLE EAGLES.

A Question of Courtesy, Hospitality, and Money.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

In base ball circles yesterday there was much dissatisfaction manifested by the action of the Eagle club in refusing to extend a "simple act of courtesy" to the Haymakers, of New York, who were on a visit to our city. It seems that, owing to the treatment the Haymakers received at Cincinnati, in their match with the famous "Red Stockings," they declined to play the game with the Buckeyes, arranged for the 30th instant; and, as this would leave them several days to spare, they accepted an invitation to visit Louisville and play the Kentucky club. The Eagles having a game on hand for the 28th, it was necessary for the Kentucky club to obtain their consent to postpone their game, in order that the grounds at Cedar Hill might be free for the use of the Kentucky and Haymakers. This the Eagles, through their president, consented to do; but, on the arrival of the Haymakers in the city, the members of the Eagle club refused to approve the action of their president, nor would they accept any proposition looking to the postponement of their game, or giving up the grounds to the "Kentucky" and "Haymakers."

The Kentucky club made them several propositions. One was, to pay all their expenses of advertising, &c. of their game with the "Black Stockings," and again, to begin the game with the "Haymakers" at 1 o'clock, to end at 3½ o'clock, the time for the Eagle game to be called, and divide gate receipts. Both propositions they refused on the ground that it would be discourteous to the "Black Stockings" if they in any way interrupted the game with them—making it a matter of courtesy altogether—but afterwards they said we will let you have the grounds until 3½ o'clock if you will give us the gate receipts. So they change from courtesy to the "Black Stockings," to a question of dollars and cents. The "Black Stockings" is no organization, as you know. It is an impromptu club gotten up for the purpose of amusement, to play a ridiculous game with the "Eagles," and as the members all reside in the city, their game could very well have been postponed were it not for the Eagle's petty prejudice and spite against the Kentucky club.

NO BASE-BALL PLAYER.

Kerosene.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

I have read the communications in your paper of recent date in regard to coal oil explosions, test, &c., and am glad to see the subject agitated, if for nothing else than to put those in the habit of using it on their guard against the careless handling of the dangerous compound; for, until a safer article than that now in use is furnished for nightly consumption, families must continue the use of such as they can find in the market. I have used coal oil for several years without accident of any kind; but of late, from reading of many accounts of serious disasters, I am in continual dread that "something may turn up," but am not exactly "waiting for it." Therefore, with the generality of the burners of coal oil, I take more than ordinary precautions in its use, by self and servants.

But it appears there is a misapprehension in the minds of most people in regard to the terms "Explosive" and "Fire-test." That a substance takes fire readily is not *prima facie* evidence it will explode. Any article that explodes on the application of fire must contain that property within itself. Fine, dry shavings will fire quickly, but will they explode? Loose cotton will fire almost as quickly as gun-powder, but does it or will it explode?

I do not think that any one will assume that either of these, or a number of other articles of like nature, explode when they take fire! It follows then that the readiness with which an article takes fire, is not certain proof of its explosive properties; nor, as in the case of coal or carbon oil, is its non-ex[illegible] a surety against explosions. I agree with your correspondent, "T," when he says: "Does the fact that the fire-test, being 110° or 220° Fahrenheit, guarantee its (coal oil) safety from explosion?" Not at all. "It is simply the fact that it will not fire under that temperature, and not that it will not explode." Hence the question arises, and one pertinent to the facts in the case and of moment to every consumer, can coal oil be made non-explosive or generally safe? That it can and will be done in some form in this age of scientific discovery I have no doubt; as there is a palpable state of things now existing in this direction that is *felt*, and like a vacuum in nature, must be filled.

To make a reliable illuminating fluid from petroleum, one thing is certain, that *crude* naptha must form no part thereof and to keep on increasing the density of coal oil will only send us back to the same light of the old tallow-candle.

August 28, 1869. "H."

A KNOTTY QUESTION.

Is a Jewish Rabbi a Minister of the Gospel.

This question came up in the Hustings Court of Richmond at its last session. We find a report of the discussion in the Enquirer. As it is a matter of general interest among the Jews, we publish the account of the proceedings in court:

It appears that the law of Virginia requires that before any marriage can be solemnized a minister of the gospel must produce to the court proof of his ordination as such, and give bond in the penalty of $1,500, etc. The Rev. Dr. Bettleheimer, pastor of the Jewish congregation, on the 11th instant, appeared in court for the purpose (if he could do so with propriety) of complying with this very important ordinance. His counsel, A. Moise, Jr., Esq., addressed the court on the subject. Mr. M. said his client, the reverend gentleman, entertained a high respect for the laws of his adopted country and State, but he had some scruples with regard to his compliance with this law, to which he felt it his duty to call the attention of the court. Dr. Bettleheimer was not a minister of the gospel. No Israelitish priest was, or could be, called a minister of the gospel, from the simple fact that he did not recognize the New Testament, and the old Testament was not the gospel; then to say that the reverend doctor was a minister of the gospel was to state that which was untrue, and a deception which Dr. B. would not willingly perpetrate.

The court suggested to Mr. Moise that the law made no distinction on account of faith, and that if a Mahommedan or Chinaman were to come here he could obtain a license to solemnize marriage. Mr. M. replied that that would depend entirely upon whether the Mahommedan had any conscientious scruples in professing to be that which he was not. His client, Dr. B., had scruples and would not take out the license, but under the instructions of the court and under his protest, if, after stating the case to the court, the court decided that he must comply with the law, then his client would feel no moral accountability for having done so. As much as his client respected the laws of the land, there was a higher law and a higher court which he was bound to keep in view. The truth was that the law, while bearing the semblance of liberality, was really proscriptive, illiberal, and intolerant—unworthy the enlightened spirit of the age; for the framers of it must have known that the Israelite does not recognize the new law—the Gospel—but still followed the Mosaic dispensation.

The court, after consulting the city attorney, decided that, notwithstanding the facts, the statute was general and intended to embrace every faith and every form of religion. Dr. Bettleheimer then took out his license and gave the security required.

☞ The New Orleans Times has the following: "Lost—A President; answers to the name of Ulysses. Has a persistent expression, and is hard of speech. Is dressed in army uniform and addicted to smoking. When last heard of was fishing in the wilds of Pennsylvania. Whoever will return the said estray to politicians and heads of Department at Washington will be liberally rewarded."

KID GLOVES.

400 DOZ. VIENNA KID GLOVES in all shades at $1, imported for JAS. F. WHITE & CO., 118 Market, between Third and Fourth.

Also a full line of ALEXANDRE'S and COURVOISIER'S KID GLOVES at JAS. F. WHITE & CO.'S, 118 Market, between Third and Fourth.

au29 dtf-latp

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, August 29.

No council to-morrow night, there being five Mondays in this month.

Yesterday it cost a Market-street grocer $7 95 for throwing rotten potatoes in the street.

The Teachers' Institute convenes in this city to-day, and will continue in session five days.

The rolling mill commences to manufacture 200 tons of railroad iron for N. A. and C. R. R. to-morrow.

Two burials in the Northern Cemetery last week—one a child three years old, the other an old lady seventy-tree, Mrs. Mills.

The laying of the corner-stone of the new German Evangelical Church on Spring street, near Bank, will occur at 4 o'clock this evening.

The scholastic population of Georgetown township is as follows: Males, 230; females, 213; colored—males, 1; males, 2. Franklin township—males, 121; females, 145; colored—males, 1; females, 4. New Albany township—outside of the city—males, 159; females, 301; colored—males, 45; females, 37.

Marriage licenses issued during the week past have been as follows: James Young to Mary E. Wamble; Joseph Melcher to Barbara Belver; Silas D. Scott to Rhoda Atkins; Geo. Winslow to Amanda Riley; Peter J. Dolsen to Mary E. Lant; John H. Pierce to Millie Hesco; Alden Thorpe to Harriet McCaffrey.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, August 29.

Particulars of the burning of Mrs. Wilbert in the local.

Eight Fort Fultonians yesterday paid into the City Court $6 85 for disorderly conduct.

The usual temperance lecture will be delivered in Holmes & Thiss' Hall this evening at 4 o'clock.

G. W. Rose, lessee of the Falls View Hotel, was the recipient of a fine gold-headed cane from the guests of that house on Friday night.

The youngest son of M. Burbet fell into a coal-boat on Friday, seriously injuring himself about the head, face and neck. His injuries are painful, but not fatal.

The horticultural exhibition of Clarke and Floyd counties, in the Mozart Hall, yesterday, was in every particular highly gratifying to our citizens, and a great surprise to all who visited the hall. The utility of such an exhibition was strikingly illustrated. Inasmuch as it serves not only to create a spirit of rivalry, but gives to our fruit growers information in an easy and pleasant manner, which, under other circumstances, could only be obtained with great difficulty. The two long tables, which were covered with every variety of fruit, would undoubtedly compare favorably with that of any other two counties in the United States. We proceed to give an account of the most attractive features of the display, giving first those of Clark county: Henry French, Port Fulton, large bellflower apples; B. A. Johnson, Jeffersonville, plates of Isabella and Delaware grapes, red Catawba, [illegible] very large, red, yellow and green-tinted pears, no name; also orange cling peaches, monstrous size, the rich and delicate yellow and red tinge varying in depth; the best looking peaches on the tables. S. S. Lyons, Jeffersonville, large fall pippin apples, summer pearmain apples, maiden's blush, elegant selections and very fine fruit. Some Bartlett pears ruddy yellow and slight russet tinge. Miss Georgie Shryer, seedling peaches, dark red, purple and pink colored, very nice looking fruit. James Ferrier, plate of beautiful Delaware grapes of transparent purple, quite inviting. Ex-Mayor G. Poindexter, dish of peaches, Crawford's Late, moderate size, light yellow ground, red and orange tinge, several clusters of Concord grapes, deep solid purple, hanging thick, six very large and tempting. Some different varieties of pears. J. S. Willey, "Ben Davis apple," clear red, irregular stripes on a pale green ground; also Maiden's Blush apples, lucid yellow ground, delicate pink tinge, size large and of very fine flavor; also fine one clusters of Bartlett pears, by the same. Miss Emma Glover, Crawford early peach, large, rich, luscious, velvety skin, with beautiful tint; hard to keep out of one's pocket. Howard Johnston, very fine specimens of Louisa, Bon De Jersey, Bartlett and Sheldon pears; also several dishes of Concord grapes, very large clusters of dark sombre purple, almost irresistible, and some elegant black damask plums. Prof. J. Johnson, Leicester perfected tomatoes, beautiful clear scarlet and large. W. H. Steele, several large clusters of Concord grapes, excellent specimen of "Taylor Bullett's" grape, a fine "Isabella Rogers'" No. 15, a light purple grape. Clinton Black, good quality of the "Iowa" grape, a light purple, medium sized, Rogers' No. 19, large and very dark, the "Annie," a small white grape; also the Delaware, small size, thick clusters, and partially transparent, all of them excellent and tantalizing. Mrs. M. A. Glover, large specimens of the "Crawford Late," J. C. Dorsey, "Porter" apples, very large oval shaped, without a blemish. Miss Emma Glover, large, rich, reddish, golden-tinged peaches, excellent quality. T. W. Prather, fine "Porter" apples, elegant specimens of the "Crawford Late," dark skin and luscious; also very large "Holland Pippins." George F. Van Polt, two very large watermelons. Mrs. Emma J. Jackson, Crawford's Late, extra large and fine, Fall Pippin, large and good. Isaac Prather, "Tuley Grape," small size, little clusters, dark purple ground, slight green tinge, "Gage" plums, "Flemish Beauty" pear of delicious flavor, large Fall Pippins, Daniel K. Reed, Catawba grapes, light, transparent green, large, delicate clusters, hanging thickly, absolutely irresistible. No larceny to steal them off the vine. William D. Buckley—"Old Mixon Free," moderate size, light yellow ground, delicate pink tint, "Maiden's Blush" apple, clear yellow skin, delicate crimson tint, beauty; also some nice orange quinces, free from blemish. John Donough, very large Damson prunes, dark purple, small size, good flavor. Samuel B. Glover—"Old Mixon Free," large and very fine. F. Combs "Mixon Cling" and "Crawford's Late," among the best specimens. M. Ogleby—Excellent specimens of the "Maiden's Blush" apple. Joseph Sealy—Large Bartlett pears. Mrs. Herman Preller—American pear, medium size and good quality. Our Floyd county neighbors displayed a very laudable spirit of rivalry. H. Liebenthal had several dishes of magnificent-looking peaches—the Old Mixon Cling, Crawford's Early, Crawford's Late, and the "Snow peach," of small size, but a clear delicate white, almost white, partaking a little of the cream-color. George W. Tuley—Sauvier's orange pear, greenish yellow rind, delicate blush. Mrs. Martha Phillips—Dish of beautiful Snow peaches. F. C. Johnson—"Steven's Genesee" pear, dark brown, rough skin, marked "not worth cultivating." Same—Seven varieties of pears, various sizes and good quality. S. W. Tuley, dish of "Crawford's late" peaches, very large, quite perfect, clear skin, yellow ground, golden and ruddy tints; quite exciting. Second best specimen of peaches on the tables. W. B. Swift, "Old Mixon," large, perfect, dark, deep, rich red and purple mixed. Hoffman's favorite, also a fine looking peach, and the delicate "Snow peach," modest in size but rich in favor. Edwin Marsh, large, fine cultivated pawpaws, of entirely different taste from the wild pawpaw; a new feature in horticulture. John D. Rogers, different varieties of apples of good qualities; no names except some large "Bellflowers," also fine specimen of the "Old Mixon Cling." Geo. S. McKiernan, very large Flemish pears 3½ inches in diameter, ripe and mellow, length and breadth nearly equal, bright yellow rind, deep red tinge. Very large white grapes; black "Hamburg grapes." Several very large oranges, all from California via Pacific railroad.

SPECIALTIES.

Among the specialties was a cluster of flowers which had been preserved for two years and retained their original colors fresh and distinct, presented by Mrs. Conway. Bouquets of flowers grouped together with rare taste, and wonderful conception of appropriate contrasts were introduced by the following ladies: Mrs. L. S. McCampbell, Mrs. Jonas G. Howard, Miss Georgie Shryer, Miss Jennie McCampbell, and Miss Mary Prather, among which we noticed eight varieties of zinnias, six of asters, four or five of phlox, three of bachelors' buttons, a beautiful Japan lily, morning glories, seven of dahlias, roses, marigolds, coxcombs, verbenas, fuschias, geranium, oleanders, and many others, comprising nearly all the popular plants of botany. The flower and fruit basket of Mrs. L. A. McCampbell is worthy of special mention. It contained the largest lemon we ever saw, most beautiful clusters of grapes, large apples, luscious pears and peaches, arranged with most exquisite taste and remarkable appropriateness.

Direct to St. Louis.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

In common with many other citizens of Louisville who feel a lively interest in her commercial prosperity, I am much gratified to find the COURIER-JOURNAL so favorably disposed to the projected Air-line railroad hence to St. Louis.

The importance of this road, in view of the present and future trade of Louisville, cannot be over-estimated. The General Council will soon have the subject under advisement, and it would be a reflection upon their intelligence and their fidelity to the interests of the city, to anticipate other than favorable action in the matter.

You have, heretofore, fully set forth the benefits to be derived by the city from this road, which is to connect by the shortest route two of the largest cities of our great valley, and bring into communication with us an extensive and fertile agricultural section unsurpassed by any of equal extent in the West. Not the least among the considerations that commend this enterprise to the citizens of Louisville is the fact of the general and growing anxiety of the people of Indiana and Illinois, along the entire route, to open up direct commercial intercourse with us. Not to meet this general popular wish by showing a corresponding disposition would be most unfortunate for us at this time. Our city should be quick to see and improve her opportunity. Let an ordinance be passed tendering the aid asked for by the company, to be approved or rejected by a vote of the people.

We need not be afraid of extending our railroad connections. Railroads are the means by which cities are being built up, and Louisville must not lag behind her enterprising rivals. We repeat, let President Bradley's call for aid be met at once by our city authorities in a liberal spirit and with prudent forecast. It will stimulate vigorous effort on all the rich and populous counties through which the road will pass, to give and will insure its speedy construction. Should the enterprise fail for want of proper and necessary co-operation here, we will be cut off [illegible] to the immensely valuable trade which is now offered us with this important road. Nor would it be much less unfortunate for us were the work to be pushed through without our aid, as such failure on our part would go far to create or establish that desire for direct commercial relations with the people of Southern Indiana and Illinois. [illegible] profitable and rapidly increasing trade is [illegible]. It is offered to us, but we may not expect it to be forced upon us. Will we accept it or reject it? This is now the question for the city fathers, and they will know how to dispose of it in a way creditable to themselves and advantageous to the city of whose interests they are the guardians.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 28, 1869. M. B.

☞ Senor Salazar, ex-Minister of Maximilian, is her fellow-sufferer, and is said to have been for some time past an inmate of the lunatic asylum of Washington City, while his disconsolate wife lives in the utmost destitution in the neighboring city of Georgetown.

☞ Parton will have, in the September Atlantic, an article on "Log-Rolling at Washington," and there is plenty of timber for such a production.

Railway News.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Departs.		Arrives.
LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.		
7:00 A. M.	No. 1 Memp. & Nash. Mail, (Daily except Sunday.)	10:05 P. M.
5:00 P. M.	No. 3 New Orleans Exp. (Daily.)	9:05 A. M.
11:35 P. M.	No. 17 Nashville Expr. (Daily.)	1:30 P. M.
7:55 A. M.	No. 7 Mt. Vernon Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	2:00 P. M.
3:45 P. M.	No. 13 Bardstown Ac. (Daily except Sunday.)	8:35 A. M.
JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R.		
6:30 A. M.	No. 3 Mail (Daily except Sunday.)	8:50 A. M.
9:50 A. M.	No. 11, New York Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	11:10 A. M.
2:30 P. M.	No. 5, Express (Daily.)	1:15 A. M.
11:30 P. M.	No. 7, Night Express (Daily except Saturday.)	6:30 A. M.
	Sunday special from Indianapolis	12:30 P. M.
LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.		
9:30 A. M.	No. 5. Mail	11:45 A. M.
3:55 P. M.	No. 7 Express	10:40 P. M.
11:30 P. M.	No. 9, Night Express	4:55 A. M.
LOUISVILLE AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD.		
5:00 A. M.	No. 1. Passenger	10:49 A. M.
2:20 P. M.	No. 5. Passenger	6:35 P. M.
5:00 P. M.	No. 3. Lagrange Accom. (Daily except Sunday.)	8:10 A. M.
LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO R. R.		
9:30 A. M.	No. 3. Chic. Mail & Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	7:00 P. M.

The New Orleans Express train brought forty-two through passengers yesterday.

The trains on all the roads leading into the city arrived and departed on time yesterday.

On Friday, the Louisville and Nashville railroad sent out ten trains, 190 cars, loaded with freight.

The office of the New Orleans Express Freight Line has been removed from Third and Main to No. 41 Fourth street.

Sell Howell, Esq., Passenger Agent of the Memphis and Louisville, and Mississippi and Tennessee railroads, at Memphis, was in the city yesterday.

Robert Steel, Esq., formerly secretary of the Louisville and New Orleans Packet Company, has accepted a position in the office of the New Orleans Express Freight Line in this city.

A New York dispatch of yesterday says: "Agents of the Blue Line and Merchants' Dispatch freight lines set to-night that negotiations are pending for an end of the freight war, and that if the Pennsylvania Central road accepts a proposition made to-day, peace will be declared Monday, and rates advanced to one dollar and twenty cents for Chicago, and proportionately to other places."

The Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad have directed the building, in their shops at Fort Wayne, as soon as possible, of six of the finest sleeping coaches in the United States, without regard to cost. The length of them will be sixty feet, divided into six departments, and accommodations for forty-eight persons, both day and night travel. The estimated cost of each is $40,000. They will be on the line in less than one year.

The Columbus (Ky.) Dispatch says: "Mr. James Oates, an engineer on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, and a brother of J. C. Oates, proprietor of the St. Elmo House, was sunstruck while at his engine Tuesday last. He was first taken ill some distance down the road and was compelled to leave the engine, and was brought to this city in the cars, but died soon after reaching here. His remains were yesterday taken to Columbus, S. C., for interment."

The New York Sun says: A correspondent calls attention to the fact that the system of selling reserved seats in railroad cars, which we mentioned the other day as a desirable improvement, is already in partial operation. By paying an extra price, berths in sleeping cars and chairs or sofas in drawing-room cars may be thus engaged beforehand on the principal trains of our leading railroads. This is good as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. What we need is something like a plan of numbered tickets, by which, without any additional fee, a passenger may on all trains have a particular seat assigned him, and not, as he does now far too often, have to scramble for a place or stand up altogether.

The Jasper (Indiana) Courier says: "The corps of engineers surveying a northern route for the Louisville, New Albany and St. Louis railroad, pitched their tents near what is known as the Pfister school-house, two miles south of Jasper, on last Friday, and have since been busy making the surveys in this neighborhood. They have run two lines, one of which crosses [illegible] four or five miles [illegible] Patoka river on John Hope's land, and will come within about three-quarters of a mile of Jasper, and the other crosses Patoka at Jasper, and the line skirts along the southern edge of town. The calculations have not yet been completed to show which will be the best line, though it is thought the heaviest grading will be on the upper line, while the lower line will be about half a mile the longest. If the company should determine to build the road on the northern route from New Albany, it will certainly be built through Jasper, as the pecuniary inducements will be sufficient to secure that line."

The New Albany Ledger of yesterday says: "We learn that competent engineers begin to-day the survey of a route by which the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago road will be enabled to reach the great Ohio river bridge. We presume different routes will be surveyed, but it is the general impression that a junction will be formed with the Jeffersonville road in the vicinity of Bennettsville or Sellersburg, about nine miles from this city, the two roads at these points being only about two miles distant from each other, and that the trains for Louisville on the New Albany road will run over the track of the Jeffersonville road to and over the bridge. Of course this arrangement, if consummated, will be an unpleasant one for this city; yet it must be apparent to all that, in order to compete with other roads, the New Albany company must extend their track to the bridge and connect with the system of Southern roads. A second bridge across the river at this point seems to be the only remedy for the proposed diversion of the main traffic and business of the road from our city."

The road between Covington and the White Sulphur Springs, Va., twenty-three miles long, is said to be the heaviest work in the United States. Cuts and fills from fifty to eighty feet constantly succeed each other, while there are some cuts of 100 feet deep, one of 140 feet and one of 180 feet. The trestle work on one track is 1,400 feet long. Although of the most substantial character and as safe as possible, as it is just wide enough for the track, and as you see no sign of it beneath you, you have all the experience of a sail through mid-air, except the absence of that gentle and perfect motion which no worker in metals, since the days of Tubal Cain, has ever been able to rival. The maximum grade on the temporary track going West is 280 feet and going East 105 feet. The maximum grade worked on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, over the track round Kingwood tunnel, is 528 feet to the mile. There are seven tunnels. Johnson's tunnel, 210 feet long; Red Hill or Mud tunnel, 840 feet long; Moore's tunnel, 400 feet long; Lake's tunnel, 500 feet long; Kelly's tunnel, 600 feet long; Lewis' tunnel, 3,300 feet long; Allegheny tunnel, 4,700 feet long. The total length of these tunnels is 11,300 feet, or 2⅛ miles.

The coal-carrying trade is one destined in the future to be of great importance in this State. The rich and inexhaustible coal fields of Kentucky will soon be tapped by various lines, and then the question of cheap transportation will arise. That railroads can carry coal at rates profitable to themselves and to the consumer is shown by the following article from the Baltimore American of a recent date: "At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, at Camden Station yesterday, President Garrett made the following statement in reference to the coal trade of the road: The demand for the semi-bituminous and gas coals from West Virginia, George's creek and the Cumberland region having largely increased, the Baltimore and Ohio Company, in addition to the great facilities furnished by the completion of its double track to Piedmont, has added largely to its equipment of locomotives and coal cars. The aggregate of coal transported eastward for ten months from the 30th September, 1867, to the 31st July, 1868, was [illegible] tons. For the same time, ended 31st July, 1869, 1,066,204 tons have been transported, showing an increase for that period of [illegible] tons, being upwards of [illegible] per cent. 242,423 tons of this coal have been carried three hundred miles upon our railway for the supply of the gas companies of Baltimore, New York and other cities. Coal-carrying interests in Pennsylvania have urgently pressed this company to advance materially its tariff rates. [illegible] [illegible] has continued the very low rates which was established for the spring of 1868, [illegible] per ton of 2,240 lbs. from Cumberland to Locust Point shipping wharves [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the Baltimore and Ohio Company [illegible] Cumberland coal [illegible]

period of winter, of charging only its low rates for transportation, will continue, as heretofore, not only to benefit directly the interests of our community, but that it will also thus aid in reducing the high prices charged for other descriptions of coal."

NOVELTIES FOR FALL, 1869.

New Roman Sashes in very choice colors; New Sash Ribbons in black and colors; New Linen Collars, "Marie Stuart," "Elizabeth," &c.; Pompadour Kids in complete assortment; Metternich Green Kids in every size; New patterns in Embroidered Edgings and Insertings; Bargains in Towels, Crashes, and Napkins; Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Pillow Cottons, Sheetings, Tickings, Checks; Cheap "Arab" Cloaks in the newest colors.

[illegible]

At W. S. ANDERSON & CO.'S,

Successors to R. Cunningham,

NO. 154 MARKET STREET.

C. S. DYER & SON,

86 PEARL STREET,

CINCINNATI, O.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN FANCY GOODS, PARISIAN NOVELTIES, &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF

JAPAN SWITCHES,

Crimped and Straight.

Elegant Dress Trimmings.

Catalogues, Prices, and SAMPLES of our goods sent on application. au29 3aMoR Wefatp

DOCTOR HUNTER

CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL PRIVATE DISEASES. Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia and Rupture, all Urinary diseases, Syphilitic or Mercurial Affections of the throat, skin or bones, are treated with unparalleled success.

Spermatorrhea, Sexual Debility and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in maturer years, or other causes, and which produce some of the following effects, as nocturnal emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, dimness of sight, confusion of ideas, evil forebodings, aversions to society of females, loss of memory and sexual power, and rendering marriage improper, are permanently cured.

DOCTOR HUNTER publishes a MEDICAL PAMPHLET relating to venereal diseases and the disastrous and varied consequences of self-abuse, that will be sent to any address in a sealed envelope for two stamps. It contains full symptom lists that will enable those affected to determine the nature of their complaint and give a written statement of their case that will answer almost as well for the purpose of treatment as a personal interview; but where it is convenient, the Doctor should be consulted personally.

It is self-evident that a physician who confines himself exclusively to the study of a certain class of diseases and treats thousands of cases every year, must acquire greater skill in that specialty than one in general practice. Many physicians, recognizing this fact, introduce patients to the Doctor after reading his medical pamphlet. Communications confidential. A friendly talk will cost you nothing. Charges moderate. Cures guaranteed.

☞ Office No. 183 Third street, between Green and Walnut streets, near the Postoffice, Louisville, Ky. Office hours 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.; Sundays, 10 A. M. to 12 M.

RAILROAD NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FAST TRAINS BETWEEN CHICAGO AND NEW YORK.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—The fast trains between this city and New York will commence running on Monday. Time, 30 hours to New York.

ACCIDENT—TWO MEN KILLED.

A freight train on the C. R. I. & P. R. R. ran on a small bridge, which gave way, precipitating the engine and two cars into the water. The engineer and brakeman were killed and the fireman had a leg broken.

River News.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Cincinnati.......BEN. FRANKLIN.........3 P. M.

ARRIVALS—Aug. 28.

Gen. Buell, Cincinnati.	St. Charles, Cincinnati.
Leonora, No. 2, Madison.	Nightingale, Cincinnati.
Kate Robinson, Cin.	Abeona, St. Louis

DEPARTURES—Aug. 28.

Gen. Buell, Cincinnati.	St. Charles, Cincinnati.
Leonora, No. 2, Madison.	Nightingale, Henderson.
Kate Robinson, St. Louis.	

BOATS IN PORT.

W. S. Pike, Portland.	Judge Fletcher, city wharf
Lafourche, "	Travis Wright, "
Vicksburg, "	Virginia, Portland.
Gladiola, city wharf.	

THE RIVER is without noticeable change at this point. In the canal there is 3 feet water, and 1 foot water in the chute. On Portland bar there is 3¼ feet water. Three and a half feet is the best water on the bars in the lower Ohio. At Scuffletown bar three feet is the best water to be found, and six or seven boats were aground there when the Abeona passed. Weather clear and warm. Business dull.

The Charleston is still aground on Portland bar.

The mail packet for Cincinnati is the only boat announced to leave to-day.

The Abeona, from St. Louis to Cincinnati, was at New Albany last evening discharging freight.

The Glasgow, for St. Louis, stuck on Portland bar, and was still there at last accounts.

Captain H. L. Lee's new Red river packet Gladiola will make a trial trip to-day, and will commence at once to receive for New Orleans.

Capt. Ezra M. Shaw, chief officer of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, London, England, was a passenger to this city on the St. Charles yesterday.

A special dispatch to the agents state that the Le Claire No. 2 will arrive to-day (Sunday), and will leave for Cairo on Monday morning at 5 P. M.

The Kate Robinson, for St. Louis, added 10 tuns of light freights here yesterday, and owing to the lower water was compelled to refuse 50 tuns of freight which had been engaged for her.

A Cairo dispatch says: "Five hundred tons assorted freight and sixty hogsheads of tobacco have been received here the past two days from the Ohio river, and are now waiting shipment South at advanced rates."

The Thomas Wright, Captain Reeder's elegant new Red river packet, is nearly completed. She will make a trial trip to-day, and will leave for New Orleans on Tuesday. Chris. Damon will take her out of the river.

J. J. Russell, second pantryman of the Minneola, died suddenly on board on Tuesday night, and was buried on Wednesday on Flint Island. He is supposed to have died of apoplexy. He was from Cincinnati, but nothing is known of his history or his family.

The Nightingale left for Henderson yesterday under the auspices of the packet company. The Rose Hite passed Cloverport yesterday all right, and will be here to leave on Tuesday at the regular hour. There will be no packet for Henderson to-day (Monday).

The attention of those interested is called to the following document:

OFFICE SUPERVISING INSPECTOR,
LOUISVILLE, KY., August 28, 1869.

The Supervising Inspector of the district has reason to believe that there are now steamboats running in said district without the fusible alloyed metal in the flues of their boilers required by law. Now, be it known, that all boats found running without said alloyed metal in the flues of their boilers will be proceeded against to the full extent of the laws.

I have also reason to believe that engineers are in the habit of carrying more steam than the law allows. I therefore warn all engineers that there will be a vigilant watch kept over their actions as engineers, and in no case will they be excused for carrying more steam than allowed by law, except in case of distress—such as being in a storm, &c.

It is also the duty of pilots, captains, engineers, mates, firemen, and others to report any defect whatever in boilers, machinery, and hull to the nearest inspector, under a penalty of fine and revocation of their license. SAM'L HOUSTON,
Supervising Inspector, [illegible] District.

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

ST. LOUIS, August 28.—Arrived, Lucy Bertram, Keokuk; Bayard, Scott's Landing; Illinois, Peoria; City of Alton, New Orleans; Sucker State, St. Paul. Departed—Illinois, Lasalle; Milwaukee, St. Paul; Lucy Bertram, Keokuk; Bayard, [illegible]; Mohawk and Commonwealth, New Orleans; Julia, Vicksburg; St. Luke, [illegible] gow, Omaha.

River still rising slowly. Several heavy rains along the upper Mississippi and Illinois have put both these streams in fair boating order. Heavy rain here this morning, and the temperature much cooler since.

MEMPHIS, August 28.—River falling slowly. Arrived—Pink Varble, from New Orleans; City of Cairo, from St. Louis. Departed—City of Cairo, for St. Louis; Pink Varble, for Louisville. The weather is oppressively warm.

NASHVILLE, August 28.—Weather dry and hot. Mercury 94 at 3 P. M. Only nine inches on Harpeth shoals.

CAIRO, August 28.—Sam Brown, from St. Louis to Cairo at 11 P. M.; Luna, from Cincinnati to St. Louis at 6 A. M.; Camelia, from Pittsburg to St. Louis at 6 A. M.; Belle St. Louis, from Memphis to St. Louis at 1 A. M.; [illegible], from St. Louis to New Orleans at 1 P. M.; Bee Accord, from Mound City to St. Louis at 10 A. M.; Fanny Brandeis, from Cairo to Evansville at 5 P. M. River fell three inches. Weather cloudy. Mercury 86.

CAIRO, ILL., Aug. 28.—The steamer, [illegible] and [illegible], probable [illegible] freight here by the Leilaine, Anna and Camelia, for reshipment South, were sent forward last night and to-day per Luminary and Lady Gay. Steamboatmen say the present stage of water to St. Louis, 3 feet, was never known in August.

From Our Exchanges.

The Evansville Journal, of Friday, says:

[illegible]

The New Orleans Times, of Thursday, says:

[illegible]

Courier-Journal.

MONDAY, AUGUST 30, 1869.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE DAILY.

[illegible]

THE WEEKLY.

[illegible]

PAYMENT ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

[illegible]

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Lebanon is suffering from the want of water.

The corner stone of the Logan Female College will be laid on the 9th September.

The congregation of the First Presbyterian church, in Lexington, are talking about erecting a new church.

R. A. Burton has tendered his resignation as Judge of the Marion County Court, to take effect the first Monday in October.

The colored people of Catlettsburg, in imitation of some of the white folks of that place, are organizing a temperance society.

A man named Fields was arrested and placed in jail at Hickman, on Thursday, on the charge of stealing horses in Daviess county.

The war in Marion county consists only, according to the Clarion, of the war which the "moths" are waging against the apple orchards and loan robbers.

The wife of Mr. William B. Gill, living near Bass creek, in Hopkins county, has been adjudged insane, and ordered to be sent to the asylum at Hopkinsville.

Prof. J. C. Keeger, of Mississippi, is negotiating for the purchase of the Government buildings on the top of the hill at Columbus, for the purpose of establishing a first-class female academy at that point.

The new jail building in Bracken county has lately been completed. The prison part, containing strong iron cages, is lined throughout with heavy sheet iron, rendering it next to impossible for a convict to ever escape.

Chas. Worthington, who shot and killed Thos. Floyd on the 11th of July, at Laurel Furnace, Ky., and who escaped from the guards, has not yet been captured. The citizens of that vicinity have offered a reward of $300 for his apprehension.

T. C. Calvert, of Bowling Green, advanced $1,500 for the purchase of new hose for the fire department of that town, taking the bonds of the city for the same. The necessity for new hose was urgent, but the trustees were unable to raise the funds.

A couple of young people, with whom love was stronger than parental authority, ran off from Midway on Thursday night, and doubtless have been made one before this. The audacious young man was named Bushrod Newland, and the young lady was Miss Worsham, daughter of Mr. Wm. Worsham, of Midway.

Mr. S. K. Smith, member elect of the next Legislature, from Bracken, has been formally notified by Mr. Abram Baker, his opponent, that his seat will be contested on the grounds that Mr. Smith is not a citizen of this State. Last fall Mr. Smith went on a bridal tour to Missouri, where his father's family reside; he was gone only about two weeks, when he returned and resumed the profession of law.

A negro was arraigned in the Fleming Circuit Court last week for carrying a concealed deadly weapon. The charge was apparently proved, and the Judge had ordered a fine against him of $50, when the darkey, much to the astonishment of the court and the amusement of the crowd, drew the deadly instrument in his defense, which proved to be the enameled handle of an old umbrella. The fine was remitted and the colored humorist discharged.

The killing of George Collins, at Perryville, by regulators, the other day, brief mention of which was made on the statement of a special dispatch, is now denied upon the authority of an anonymous letter to the COURIER-JOURNAL. We make this statement in order that the truth may be known. Either Collins was murdered or he was not, and the indorsement of one responsible name is sufficient to settle the question beyond dispute. We hope some of our friends at Perryville will let us know the truth of the matter.

The Lebanon Clarion sees little honor or glory in the present pursuit of the regulators by the State Guard. It thinks the young men of that section would have responded to the call of the Governor for troops and would have rendered more assistance. It says: Knowing the country and the people, they would have been much more efficient than any troops from abroad, can possibly be. We anticipate no good result from the presence of the militia among us. In our judgment, the sooner they are sent home, the better for all concerned.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Vicksburg has 15,000 inhabitants.

A handsome town hall is to be erected in Franklin, Tenn.

The municipal canvass opened in Nashville on Friday night.

Nashville, in view of the present famine, clamors for an ice factory.

The graveyard at Searcy, Ark., is to be cleared of undergrowth and have a new fence.

Pearl Rivers—Eliza Poitevent—the charming poetess, is about to publish her poems in book form.

The immortal "J. N." announces that he will "lift the veil" from Tennessee politics on the 15th prox. in Knoxville.

Mayor Leftwich, of Memphis, who has been very ill for some time, is now reported as slowly but surely recovering.

Xavier Andre, a St. Louis sausage-maker, wants a divorce from his wife because she can't sell lager wurst and schweine fleisch to suit him.

Thomas Wilkerson was killed, and W. J. Estes and J. C. Wilson wounded, in Calhoun county, Alabama, the other day, by unknown persons.

A Board of Cotton Brokers was organized in Nashville, on Thursday, by the election of James Whelees as president and Thomas Parkes as secretary.

A man named John Sutherland was killed a few days ago in DeKalb county, Alabama, by Isaac McPherson, who was severely wounded by him, and has since died.

Dr. Davis killed Dr. M. V. Cook at Monticello, Mississippi, on Saturday last. The difficulty originated in the purchase of a truss by Davis from Cook, and his refusal to pay for it.

The body of James Sky, a Tennessee desperado, was found in the woods in Sumner county on Monday last, with a bullet hole through his head. It is supposed he committed suicide.

The negro murder in Burke county, Ga., which gave rise to the late riotous proceedings which nearly resulted in an indiscriminate slaughter of whites and blacks, is as much a mystery as ever.

During the storm on Friday night the Chattanooga workshops in Nashville were struck with lightning. Robert Monroe, one of the employes was so severely shocked that his life is despaired of.

Mr. Thornton, of the firm of Thornton & Hill, of Greenville, Ala., fell dead in a fit of apoplexy while stepping off the street into his own door on Tuesday last. He formerly lived in Pensacola, Fla.

W. Britt, I. Reid, and W. Andrews were killed and T. L. Taylor, Bug Steward, Bell Andrews, and James Henry badly wounded, at Wilderville, West Tennessee, a few days ago, during a drunken quarrel.

The editor of the Bristol (Tenn.) News affirms that he saw all the important Confederate documents placed in the vaults of a Montreal bank not two years ago. He denies many of Mr. Pollard's statements.

One of a party in pursuit of Bill Hathaway, who killed Henry Frazier, in De Kalb county, Tenn., a short time since, is said to have been killed by the desperado. Hathaway is said to be hidden in a cave, and to defy capture.

Emma Britton, who was born in the Alamo, at San Antonio, Texas, while Santa Anna was battering down the walls, died at Galveston, last week. She was an erring woman, but "daughter of the Alamo" nevertheless.

Lightning struck a tree in the yard of Dr. A. Whitehead, near Petersburg, Va., Monday afternoon, severely stunning Dr. W. and two of his sons, who were in the porch of the house, some thirty or forty feet distant.

The Bay St. Louis (Mississippi) Gazette says that sardines can be caught in exhaustless quantities on the coast during July, August, and September, and that their value as manure to the fine lands of that region has never been sufficiently appreciated.

The arrival of three monitors at New Orleans, and the departure of two others from Mound City, is regarded by the Cubans in New Orleans as an evidence of the intention of the United States to accord belligerent rights to their countrymen.

Scott Bennett, a negro horsethief, in jail at Lynchburg, Va., has confessed to a knowledge of the parties who burned the barn of S. L. Burford in Amherst, and the barn of Philip Cabell, in Nelson, a short time since, and the police are now in pursuit of the incendiaries.

On Saturday last, whilst Mr. John Risk, who lives on the farm of Mr. Samuel X. Kerr, near Summerdean, in Augusta county, Va., was handling his gun, it was accidentally discharged and shot his daughter, about twenty years of age, in the head, killing her almost instantly.

Mr. F. A. Palmer, formerly of Boston, and a gentleman of indefatigable Yankee energy, and abundant means, has commenced the erection of a spacious and elegant hotel on the Plaza, in St. Augustine, Fla., which is expected to be completed by November 1st, and to be opened December 1st.

J. Coleman and R. Edmondson, who killed Stout and Fitzwater at Evansville, Ark., were overhauled at Fayetteville by Capt. Anderson, Sheriff of Crawford county, a few days since. When summoned to surrender they seized their guns and fled, but were pursued and fired upon and both killed.

The devil appears to have got into the negro preachers of Alabama of late. Rev. Peter Goode, of Montgomery, Rev. Henry Morgan, of Demopolis, and Rev. Henry Jackson, of Summerfield, are all charged with rapes, or attempts to commit rape, on the persons of negro children. Henry Jackson was bound over last Saturday by Justice Berry, of Selma.

The fair of the agricultural association for the Cherokee country of Georgia and Alabama, will be held in Rome, Ga., commencing on November 2d, and continuing three days. Preparations are being made to accommodate 15,000 persons. The time has been so fixed that parties desiring to attend the State fairs of Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama, may also attend this without inconvenience.

A curious suit is about to be tried before a Memphis Justice of the Peace. A white man has a young bull pup. The pup bit a barefooted negro in the [illegible]. The negro [illegible] for allowing a vicious dog to run at large. The white files a crossout saw-bill, and sues the negro for having a heel tough enough to drag a dog's tooth out.

The Supreme Court of Georgia (Judge Warner dissenting) has just decided in two cases—Alfred Shorter, plaintiff in error, vs. Jacob L. Cobb, defendant in error, [illegible], and [illegible], plaintiff in error, vs. [illegible], defendant, [illegible] bonds—that notes given for slaves are not recoverable at law, and consequently null and void. This result was expected. A different decision has obtained in most of the Southern States.

A bold robbery took place at [illegible] on Tuesday. A man entered the German Savings Institution while the teller was standing at his desk, and, without saying a word, leaped over the counter near the teller, and, snatching several bundles of bank notes lying on a desk behind the counter, jumped back again and ran out of doors. The amount stolen was eight hundred dollars. The bold invader succeeded in making his escape, and the bank charged the amount to profit and loss.

Milton J. Saffold, of the Selma (Ala.) district, has resigned the position of Supervisor of Internal Revenue to accept the appointment of Judge of that circuit, recently made by Governor Smith. The Southern Argus presumes that the appointment was made upon the recommendation of the negroes and knaves who assemble statedly at "Little Zion," who are controlled, it is believed, to a greater extent than by any other person, by the brother of the appointee, B. F. Saffold, a Judge of the Supreme Court.

General Adelbert Ames, the dictator, now commanding the white slaves in Mississippi, is a native of Maine. He was graduated at the West Point Military Academy, May 6, 1861, at which date he was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Second Artillery. He was promoted Lieutenant Colonel in the 24th Infantry, July 28, 1866. He was brevetted Major General March 13th, 1865. He is now only about twenty-eight years of age, and this mere boy is allowed to dominate the people of a great State and defy the regular instituted courts of the United States, with no one—not even the President of the United States—to prevent!

Cotton picking in Louisiana has fairly set in, and in almost every field the pickers are busy at work. Of the yield, as yet, no estimate per acre can be made, and as the qualities vary so much it is impossible to fix a valuation. The cane still grows fast and luxuriantly. Six weeks or two months of fair weather will give a far better yield than was anticipated some time ago. In the meantime, sugar houses are being put in order, wood cut and hauled, and every other preparation necessary about a plantation in taking off a crop is hurried forward with all possible dispatch.

The Charleston News records the following act of heroism, which in France would have merited the ribbon of the Legion of Honor, and in England the Medal of the Humane Society: "At the time that Mr. Jungbluth's two sons and a boy named Meyer were struggling in the water off Sullivan's Island, on Sunday, a Mr. Ferguson, who was walking on the beach, heard their cries, and at once ran to their aid. Seeing the peril of the boys, he sprang into the water without even throwing off his clothes. The battle for life was a hard one, and more than once Mr. Ferguson was in imminent danger, but he succeeded at last in saving the elder Jungbluth and Meyer. Mr. Ferguson himself was so exhausted that it was feared he would not recover, and we learn that he is still in a precarious condition.

The general belief among the newspapers is that the British lion has switched an uncommon high tail. The admission is mingled with regret. War will not be declared at once; but we fear the conduct of the bloated aristocracy will bring out Charles Sumner in another speech on the Alabama claims.

It is said that those Conservative members elect of the Virginia Legislature who are unable to take the test-oath, will, if necessary, resign in advance of the meeting of the Legislature, in which case the people, having an opportunity of electing their successors, will elect Conservatives who can take the oath. If this be done, no doubt some new and countervailing expedient will be adopted by Boutwell and Canby. Let the desperate duel be fought out.

It is not often that we have occasion to agree with the Frankfort Commonwealth But an article about newspapers which we find in its last issue and republish in this issue of the COURIER-JOURNAL is so just and timely, and presents so forcibly the fundamental principles of our own journalistic creed and practice, that we cannot resist the temptation to give it a hearty concurrence. It is pleasant to know that our labors are appreciated by a contemporary whose standard is so high and so reasonable, even if it does happen to be against us in politics.

The Cincinnati Gazette is preparing to raise the cry of "no Popery." It is alarmed. It has an article on "the old foe with a new face," in which apprehension is expressed concerning the "beast that was and is not, and yet is." Down here we have had a little religious breeze, but it has not carried us off our legs, and we are not very much frightened. During three centuries the Roman Catholics and the Protestants tried to destroy each other. Sacrificing millions of lives and whole epochs of peace, they failed. They had better try what virtue there is in preaching God's word, as each sect understands it and letting one another alone.

Free Discussion.

The Frankfort Yeoman is stricken with concern about the "integrity of the Democratic party" and, it we must say it, the fidelity of the COURIER-JOURNAL. Its apprehensions are quite groundless, we can assure it; but we are nevertheless willing and ready to afford it whatever relief it may be able to find in a cheerful response to its inquiries. Referring to the COURIER-JOURNAL it says:

> Does it mean to be understood as saying that the Democratic party now has no common ground to stand upon; or that the highest measure of just liberality does not extend to all its parts? That the party at present has no policy, or, at least, no national policy? And that, as a national organization, the party is so far behind the "spirit of the age," that the intelligence of the country cannot organize under its banner? If it does not mean these things, what, we ask again, does it mean?

The COURIER-JOURNAL does, in part, mean these things, a little differently stated. The Democracy has at the present time no common ground to stand on, and presents no policy that can be called national. It is certainly more liberal in its tendency and in its teaching than the Radicals; but to the extent that some of its partitions cling to the dry bones and dead languages of a former political generation, it is "behind the spirit of the age." Its future usefulness and power depend on a realization of this fact and the remedies which its realization will most naturally suggest. The realization, like the remedies, can be reached only through the fullest inquiry and the freest discussion. Those who advise us to stick our head behind the Rock of Ages and imagine that we are safe, may be sincere, but they are not wise counselors. If the Frankfort Yeoman will show us a spot of "common ground" we shall be glad to stand upon it. If it will point us out a "national policy" we shall be glad to consider it. Meanwhile we do not pretend to lay down any line of action. All that we propose is a recognition of facts, as we find them, discussing as we pass along such errors as we think will impede our progress and alter our direction. To do more than this would be to set up for an oracle, which does not happen to be our line of business.

Take the negro question. Is the Democracy united on that? In Mississippi, in Massachusetts and in Tennessee the Democratic or conservative elements are committed to negro suffrage. In Kentucky the negro is not even allowed to testify in the courts. Take the finances. Do they furnish common ground for the Democracy to stand on? We find the Eastern wing of the party committed to a policy that is absolutely rejected in the West, whilst at the South repudiation outright is the prevailing sentiment. Will any one question the Democracy of Mr. Vallandigham or of young John Quincy Adams, and do they not tell us that we must reorganize our forces upon a basis which will insure a more perfect and universal identity? No one who is not blind to the situation of public affairs can doubt that we are going through a period of transition. We do not doubt that we shall come out of it all the stronger for the light which free discussion will throw on our reformation and reorganization. If the Democratic principle will not bear debate, we had better abandon it. As for Democratic issues, they can be settled only by debate, which is affected by the course of events. Being as little of a prophet as an oracle, we must really decline to attempt to foretell possibilities. We are sure only of the direction which the Democratic party ought to travel and which public opinion is traveling every day.

The politicians of the old school cannot reasonably expect to control the future of the Democratic party except as they show themselves able to understand and adapt themselves to the exigencies of the new school. The Frankfort Yeoman does not wish to look to the South for counsel; very well, how does it like the complexion of the North? The New York World is as "sound" on the currency as the New York Tribune. John Quincy Adams is as "liberal" about "progress" as Andrew Johnson. But suppose we take the Frankfort Yeoman for our guide, does it furnish us any better hope of a national policy? What sort of fight for Governor of Ohio would Pendleton make if limited to the Yeoman's notions about negro testimony? What sort of fight for Governor of Pennsylvania would Packer make if confined to the Yeoman's views of the currency? These things do not imply weakness, but strength; for out of our divisions shall we derive power and union, which are always most substantial when they succeed concessions and compromises reached after debate. If there were no differences there could be no controversy, and we should rot out of existence for the want of the animating principle of political life. Every man who has had the least experience in public affairs knows that the best campaigns are those which have been planned by conventions in which the disputes were hottest. That which is to be avoided by parties is perfect serenity and apathetic propriety and good order. The Republicans derive a great advantage from the freedom with which their newspapers discuss internal questions of policy. Hitherto the Democratic press has stuck too close under the shadow of the moldering wall which marks the existence of its past glory. The Democratic leaders have been consequently timid.

As we have no common ground to stand on, as we have no national policy to which we are irrevocably committed, as we are out of power and therefore not so nervous as we might be if we had the quartermasters and the wagons to look after, as we are foot-loose and fancy free, with the whole country to pick and choose from, we need be in no great hurry, and we can afford to speak our mind out abundantly and to whack each other roundly. For our part we are willing to take all the knocks which our neighbors see fit to inflict upon us. So long as their heart is where we know the heart of the Frankfort Yeoman is, we shall be sure that our errors of judgment will be dealt with kindly and our bruises cared for tenderly. If through our punishment the great Democratic party is made stronger, and the great American people are made happier, we shall feel, like the heroes, that "we have not toiled in vain."

Literature and Literary Life.

Our New York correspondent, in his letter of August the 26th, which we publish this morning, touches upon literature and literary life in the metropolis. The information which he gives us is less minute than we could desire; but, in the main, the hints he throws out are just. Bohemianism, which never was respectable, is ceasing to be attractive. There are no longer any "grottos" or "back-kitchens" for the display of convivial eccentricities. Costgon is set down for a vagabond, as he is. Long hair has gone out of vogue. Direct and familiar intercourse with London and Paris has had the natural effect of revealing the morbid affectations and sentimental absurdities of the Latin Quarter, and infusing into our literature and our literary society some of the robust spirit and sincere purpose of the Temple and the Strand. Imprimis, a man of letters must be a gentleman; and, just in proportion as he may add to this character talents, integrity, and attention to business, will his usefulness and reputation, the standards of real success, be measured.

There was a time when a very different influence prevailed in New York. It was imported from abroad, of course, and it came over with lager beer. As we remember it (for we do confess it is a little vague and soot-colored at this distance) its idiosyncrasy was smoke. Assuredly it had nothing more substantial about it; and it got all its cues from mistaken notions of the gay French capital, Heidelberg and St. John's Wood. An affair with an actress was renown; Henri Murger was King, and Fitz Gammon O'Bouncer his Prime Minister. It made pretty rhymes of irregular versification and morals, in which the opera (a new thing in those days, the ballet being quite unknown), flourished its trumpets, big and little, and every poor little black-eyed chorus singer was a goddess; it wore broad-brimmed hats and affected cloaks and meerschaums, which it spelled with as many letters as it could crowd into the word, and crammed with strong tobacco and sometimes with worse; it mixed the vices of all nationalities; copied the manners of the German student; emulated the style of Dumas fils; raised a great noise over itself and its achievements, and was, in all things, showy, sentimental and disreputable. 'Tis curious to note how its heroes vanished at the very first cock's crow of the new epoch, and how futile have been all the efforts to revive them in their works. The new epoch was the war, which convulsed the literary as well as the political and social life of the country, marking out for it new duties and conditions. These are embraced in the one term journalism, which was in its highest sense unknown before the war, but which is now the only kind of culture worth the attention of literary men, absorbing all that is pleasing or practical in belles lettres and destined to crowd off the stage books of every description. The dramatist of the Elizabethan period and the wit of the Restoration, the essayist of Anne's time, the poet of the Eighteenth century, the novelist of our day, all are represented in the journalist and must seek journalism as the sole remaining form of expression and vehicle for the refashioned and realistic poetry, philosophy and romance of the future. The old methods are worn out. The old mediums no longer answer the purpose. The quarterly gave way to the monthly; the monthly is giving way to the weekly. Presently the daily will drive off the weekly; and men of letters will not consent to daudle for periodicals when the newspaper offers so much better pay and such a larger audience. In this way the greatest writers will write for the press. Current history will be prepared by journalistic Macaulays. Society will be reviewed in sketches not inferior to those of Theophile Gautier and Thackeray. The coming Dickens will be a local reporter. Poetry will cease to be written altogether, having exhausted itself; and after us, the Deluge!

We do not draw a morose or gloomy picture, do we? It ought to be pleasant to reflect that Bohemianism—which was but a plea for vagabondism—is dead. It ought to be a pleasure to know that the lesson which faces the young fellows of ambition and talent who are setting out to seek their fortunes is a lesson of sturdy morality involving a labor which may be none the less a labor of love because it is a labor of discipline and duty. It ought to be a pleasure to look forward to the day when the daily newspaper may count upon something better to sustain its interest than Byron scandals and Partonian calumnies, to say nothing of ill-written police reports and mawkish local sensations. It ought to be a pleasure, in short, that the foundations of literature and art—the prerequisites for the author and the actor, the painter and the sculptor—are laid in the spirit and the purpose which inspire the worker and abound in the work; in respect for women and love of God, which are the beginning and the end of all grace in literature and life.

☞ A New York paper says that Anna Dickinson, "though much wooed, has not been caught." The poor fellow that succeeds with her will catch two genders at once. Catching her, he will catch it.

The New Imbroglio.

It is universally considered that the deplorable result of the Oxford and Harvard rowing-match involves the necessity of sending out another diplomatic agent to Great Britain, unless our Government insists that the negotiations growing out of the affair shall be conducted at Washington. There should be no delay in the appointment of the agent, for the situation is critical. Under other circumstances it might be advisable to wait until the American mind, as Mr. Motley was instructed to say of it in the Alabama claims case, should be in a calmer and more patient mood, but, in the emergency, waiting is out of the question. You can see and feel that for yourselves, fellow-countrymen. There stands our successful foe, shaking his insolent sides and jeering us and sneering at us and putting his thumb to his big red nose and spreading out his fingers fan-fashion at us, and we are expected to bear it. But can we stand everything? Where sleeps the spirit of our old fathers? Whither has vanished "the breed of noble blood?"

Great care should be exercised in the choice of the diplomatic agent on the American side. He should be a man jealous of the honor of his country, indomitable in nerve, exhaustless in resources, thoroughly acquainted with the history of the international rowing matches of the world, and, above all, he should have the benefit of hearing a great speech from Sumner upon the question or questions at issue, and attending the discussions at three or four Cabinet meetings. Hamil, of Pittsburg, Walter Brown of Portland, Josh Ward of Newburg, and Stinson, Wolle, and Mulholland, of Louisville, have all been mentioned, but it is not known that they are intensely Radical, and it isn't even in proof that they have given any houses and lots to Gen. Grant. So, as things stand, their supposed claims are not to be considered. Borie's pretensions are looked upon with favor, he having been an aquatic secretary, and managed by tact to have his political boat smartly propelled, except in cases where skull-work was needed, and it seems not unlikely that Borie, the great Borie, will be the man, if Admiral Porter can be spared by Mr. Robeson to go with him.

The administration, we are assured, is all alive to its great duties in the pending exigency. The Tallapoosa started for Gen. Grant ten minutes after sunset on Friday evening. By this time he is undoubtedly in Washington. The hurly-burly is in full blast. No terms with Great Britain are thought of short of an humble apology for the past and full security for the future. Let her yield at once, or each offending oar upon her accursed row-boat will cost her more than all her Australian ore will ever repay. Run out the big guns. Let the Alabama case consider itself in abeyance. Let Motley have a vacation.

Kentucky Slandered.

The following is from the Albany Evening Journal, the central organ of Radicalism in the great State of New York:

> At a recent mass meeting of the friends of Etheridge, in Nashville, a resolution was adopted denouncing the freedmen for the "impudence" of their manners, and for their "arrogance in assuming to be the dictators of policies," calling upon the Legislature to fix and determine the future status of the negro in Tennessee upon the same conditions applied to him in Kentucky.
>
> This is plain talk. It foreshadows a serious conflict of races. It involves an assault upon the Federal Constitution, and an attempt to disfranchise those to whom the ballot has already been accorded. Kentucky is emphatically a "Bourbon" State. Her "Conservatives" have yet to learn that the country has passed through a great war, which made tremendous changes in its political condition. Her statesmen have endeavored in every possible way to make emancipation a farce. Kentucky has a "black code." Under this, the negro is virtually a slave to his master. He must work for such wages as the whites offer him or be sold as a vagrant. He cannot leave a certain district without official permission. He is forbidden to own or carry arms. He must contribute to the school fund, although no portion of it is expended for his benefit. He may be never so greatly wronged, but his testimony will not be accepted in court. In short, he is treated as an inferior being, to whom these "Bourbons" apply just so much as they dare of the by-gone tyranny of the slavery oligarchy.
>
> But there is a movement for reform, even in Kentucky. The Louisville COURIER-JOURNAL—by far the ablest paper in that State, and always "Conservative"—advises the people to "accept the inevitable," to give the negro a vote, and admit him as a witness in civil and criminal courts. This indicates a step in the right direction.

The Albany organ would please us better by being less complimentary to the COURIER-JOURNAL and more just to Kentucky. There is but one truth in its paragraph in relation to this State, and that is what it says in reference to the incompetency of negro testimony here in cases where white persons are parties. There is not and there never was any law in Kentucky regulating the wages either of black men or white men. The vagrant laws apply "*impartially*" to both races without the slightest distinction on account of color. The negroes can come and go when and where they please, as other persons do, no law making any discrimination whatever. They may own and carry as many arms as they please, being in that respect on the same footing as white persons, who are not permitted to carry deadly weapons *concealed* except when traveling or having reasonable grounds to apprehend personal danger. All the money collected of the negroes for a school fund is by law kept separate and distinct for their exclusive use. They pay nothing into the common school fund. They are subject to the same penalties as white persons and to none other. The last remaining distinction of punishment was removed by an act of the Legislature last winter in reference to the crime of rape. The punishment now of whites and blacks for that crime is to be fixed by the jury in their discretion, either as death by hanging or confinement in the penitentiary. The same right to buy, sell, hold, convey, inherit, and devise real or personal property belongs to black as to white persons, and the same right to enforce their contracts and through the same tribunals as white persons. There is no such thing as a "Black Code" known in Kentucky. Her laws have all been made to conform to the new relations so far as civil rights are concerned, giving equal and impartial justice, except that, as before stated, the negro is not competent as a witness against white persons or for them, though he is competent in all cases where the parties are colored and in all criminal cases where a negro is the defendant.

The Treaty with China.

The administration, it appears, managed matters so blunderingly as to have no accredited Minister in China when the English and French Ministers were intriguing, successfully it seems, to persuade the Chinese government to reject the United States treaty negotiated by Mr. Burlingame. Ross Browne had been recalled, and Mr. Howard, who was appointed to succeed him, declined the appointment, so that we were without a Minister at a time when far more important interests were at stake than ever had been before in all our intercourse with China. The consequence is that the project of a treaty, from which the country expected and had a right to expect so much, falls to the ground. Fancying ourselves far ahead of the other great nations in respect to advantageous relations with China, we are, through the awkward mismanagement of our Government, left behind them. The results may be not only grave but lasting. We have had to relinquish our hold upon time's forelock, and now he is flying from us, and only the bald back of his head, with no pig-tail to it, is within our reach.

☞ Chief Justice Chase writes to a gentleman in St. Louis that he is out of politics, and that none need be jealous of him hereafter. Well, the Chief Justice is a man not only of powerful intellect, but of extraordinary moral courage, and, if he is no longer swayed by political ambition, we may confidently expect him to do, as the judicial head of the nation, all that a great man can do in that high capacity to restore our Government to what it was in the glorious days of the republic.

☞ What was meant by the people of Virginia's being vouchsafed the privilege of voting the test-oath out of their constitution? Did it mean that they should continue to live under the operation of that oath after voting it out?

CITY ITEMS.

Furniture at Auction.

Mr. C. C. Spencer sells at auction at 10 o'clock this (Monday) morning, August 30th, at No. 97 Center street, between Walnut and Chestnut, a fine lot of household furniture, consisting of a fine parlor set, Brussels and other carpets, French bedsteads, spring mattresses, marble-top bureaus, center tables, extension tables, china and glassware, cooking stove and kitchen utensils, and all other articles necessary to housekeeping. Every article is as good as new. A rare opportunity is offered to secure bargains.

The Latest Attraction of Louisville.

Mason & Brother, merchant tailors, No. 75 Fifth street, are becoming the great attraction of the city. With Mason at the shears and the clever brothers as salesmen they cannot fail to succeed, for everyone knows that Ben Mason is a success as a cutter. It may be possible to find an equal but no superior to Ben. They have just received the finest selection and latest style of goods that have ever been brought to the city. Those that admire neat fits should remember No. 75—75—75—75—75—75 Fifth street.

Special Notice.

Purchasers at the assignee's sale, No. 155 Fourth street, are notified that their bills must be settled on Monday morning, the 30th inst. The fixtures of the store will be sold at 3 o'clock P. M.

C. C. SPENCER, Auctioneer.

"AT HOME."—J. M. Armstrong, 132 Main street, has returned from the East, and is now opening his fall stock of gentlemen's, youths', boys' and children's clothing, furnishing goods, &c., &c.

☞ The Broadway and Fifth avenue styles of silk hats have just been published. Green & Green have received their blocks, and ready for all regular and irregular-shaped heads. They have the best conformature, the best workmen, use the finest material and make the best hats in the country.

Ristori, Eugenie, Saratoga,

and various other styles of Ladies' Trunks, unsurpassed in price or quality, at

R. E. MILES',

No. 52 Main, bet. Second and Third streets.

☞ The A No. XX sole leather valise, copper-riveted edge and improved steel springs, at D. O'Hare's trunk house, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ The newest styles of boys', youths', and children's clothing for fall wear, now open at J. M. Armstrong's, 132 Main street.

☞ Green & Green have all the different styles of the Warwick hat in all colors of the best quality, at $4.

☞ Stowe's photograph portraits, the best in the city. Gallery, Fourth and Green.

Neuralgia, Neuralgia—Latest News—Warwick's Neuralgia Pills,

for the cure of all neuralgic pains, such as in the head, face, teeth, neck, chest, and heart. Every box warranted to give perfect relief. Sold by all retail druggists generally. Peter, Powers & Cooper, wholesale agents, Main street, No. 272. Price 50c per box.

References in Louisville, by permission—S. S. Bush, attorney at law, Jefferson street, No. 154; General Whitaker, attorney at law, Center street, No. 4; Professor J. W. Rust, editor of the Western Baptist Recorder; I. W. Edwards, attorney at law Jefferson street, 202; Wm. Middleton, New York store, Fourth street; W. B. Somerville, superintendent of the telegraph office, Main street; Captain N. Neal, of the steamer Leonora.

☞ All the novelties in neckties, cravats, gloves, suspenders, shirts, underwear, &c. just open at J. M. Armstrong's.

A More Desirable Place

is not to be found at which to procure a complete outfit for the horse than at R. E. MILES',

No. 52 Main, bet. Second and Third sts.

☞ One dollar and fifty cents will buy a trunk at D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Cold as Ice.

Fresh Strawberry and other varieties of Watermelons, daily, at Roberts', opposite Central Market. Open on Sunday from 12 to 1 P. M.

☞ XX sole leather trunks, with improved steel spring, at D. O'Hare's Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ School suits of any size at J. M. Armstrong's, 132 Main street.

Beware of the Eggs

which vermin lay for next year's crop. Cleanse your premises thoroughly with Lyon's Insect powder, and thus prevent the cockroaches, fleas, moth, bugs and other vermin from overrunning you with their broods next year. Lyon's powder will do it. Nothing else will.

Depot, 21 Park Row, N. Y.

☞ You can buy a Saratoga trunk for $4 50 at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ We call the attention of our patrons and friends to Ward's Eureka Tonic Bitters. It is no quack nostrum, leaving the poor invalid a thousand times worse than before taking, but a safe and admirable tonic, compounded by an eminent physician of Louisville.

What an Eminent Chemist Says.

Read the testimonial of Dr. J. P. Barnum, the eminent chemist and proprietor of the well-known Louisville Chemical Works:

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS, July 16, 1869.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: I am acquainted with your formula and method of preparing your Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure. It gives me pleasure to state that it contains no arsenic, but is strictly a vegetable preparation, and has, in my opinion, more than ordinary merit as a domestic remedy for malarious diseases. I have recommended it in several cases of chills and fever of long standing, some of them for years, and it has been in every case a perfect success.

J. P. BARNUM, M. D.

☞ One of the curiosities of our city that all strangers should visit is D. O'Hare's great Trunk Manufactory and Emporium, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. Go and see it, by all means, whether you wish to purchase or not.

Home Testimony.

Read the certificate of R. A. Gresham of the Louisville Transfer Company:

I have taken nearly all the alterative medicines in the market. I have found nothing to do me half so much good as Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia. R. A. GRESHAM, Louisville Transfer Company.

☞ The Russia Zinc Saratoga trunk for ladies is certainly one of the greatest improvements of the age. No amount of exposure to the weather injures them or their contents. Thieves cannot cut them open, and even a Louisville hack-driver cannot break them—142 Main street.

TAKE AS A PREVENTIVE.

The Reasons of its Superiority Over All Other Chill Remedies.

Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure is not only an anti-periodic, but acts upon the liver also, so that in cases where persons are bilious, as indicated by sallow complexions, loss of appetite, &c., generally followed by chills and fever, or in higher latitudes or in more exposed situations by continued or intermitting fever, the use of this tonic for a few days will entirely remove these symptoms, and show evidence of its efficacy by restoring the normal clearness of the complexion, and in an increased appetite and a restored healthy action of the secretory organs. This is really the great advantage this tonic possesses over the so-called tonics now in use, the best of which are but anti-periodics, and whilst they may break the chill, they do not remove the cause of the disease, but leave the system in as bad or in a worse condition than when first taken. The use of this medicine is therefore indicated in cases where persons are exposed to miasmatic influences, and is as valuable in warding off attacks of bilious and other fevers as in curing chills and fevers. By the use of chlorine or carbolic acid in the sleeping chambers, and a proper use of Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup as indicated by the symptoms, a person may live and enjoy good health in the most malarious districts.

☞ Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure is meeting with extraordinary success. It never fails when properly taken to cure the most obstinate case of fever and ague. For sale by all druggists.

What is Said of Walker's Tonic Bitters by Those Who Know their Worth.

We have seen the formula, and know that the solid ingredients in Walker's Tonic Bitters are, and we have no hesitation in saying that they are wholesome and well selected, and of the best quality.

We believe that when combined with the fine Bourbon selected by Mr. Walker, the result is a Tonic unsurpassed by any in the country.

HENRY CHAMBERS & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists and Chemists, Main street, between Sixth and Seventh, Louisville, Ky.

LOCAL NOTICES.

☞ **White and gold band China, best white stone China, a splendid line just received direct and being sold at very low prices. Also Black Walnut Goods in immense variety, including the new thing, very elegant; Pond Lily Jardinieres; Gold Fish, Globes, and Stands; decorated Toilet Sets in new styles, with Slop Jars, Caspadores, and Spittoons to match; and an endless variety of new goods for housekeepers. Call and see at ROGERS' House-furnishing Emporium, 146 south side of Market, bet. Fourth and Fifth.** au29 d2

FALL HATS AND BONNETS.

Ladies' Hat and Bonnet Shapes for the fall of 1869 at the Falls City Straw Works, 270 West Jefferson street, between Seventh and Eighth.

WANTED!

Several good Trunk Makers wanted at D. O'HARE'S.

J. Dolfinger & Co., Wholesale and Retail

dealers in French China, Glass and Queensware, No. 96 Market street, between Third and Fourth streets. aug29 Sun Wed Fri&Sun

☞ Gold Chains, half price, at JUL. WELLMAN'S Broker's Office, 134 Third street.

LOCAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK STORE.

New Goods for Fall.

First Arrival of the Season.

New style Poplins;

" " **Plaid Velours;**

" " **Empress Robes;**

" " **Plaid Poplins;**

" " **Tootals;**

New shades Empress Cloths;

New style Plaid Serges,

Just received and ready for exhibition on Monday morning, the 30th.

S. BARKER & CO.

NEW YORK STORE.

New style Fall Prints;

" **English Chintz;**

" **French Chintz;**

Just received. S. BARKER & CO.

NEW YORK STORE.

Housekeeping Goods from Auction.

100 pcs super Table Linens;

20 pcs super Linen Sheeting;

500 dozen Towels;

100 dozen Napkins;

100 pcs super Irish Linens;

50 pcs Pillow Linens;

200 White Spreads;

100 Colored Spreads;

Unusually cheap at

S. BARKER & CO.'S.

NEW YORK STORE.

Bargains in Domestics.

500 pcs all-wool Flannels from 25c and upward;

1000 pcs bleached and brown Cottons; to be sold at New York quotations.

S. BARKER & CO.

NEW YORK STORE.

On Monday morning we shall exhibit a large line of

New striped Shawls;

New plaid Shawls;

Just received S. BARKER & CO.

NEW YORK STORE.

1000 pcs white goods in

Mulls;

Nainsooks;

Jaconets;

Cambrics;

Swiss;

Bishop Lawns;

Tarltons;

Paris Muslins;

Linen Cambrics;

Just opened and to be sold at great bargains. S. BARKER & CO.

To all Persons having the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine.

Having served a regular apprenticeship at adjusting the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, and having had considerable experience in nearly all kinds, I flatter myself as being master of Sewing Machines in *general*.

Persons having the Wheeler & Wilson Machine wishing to have the imperfection taken out and the Machine made to sew from four thicknesses of the heaviest cassimere down to a single thickness of new Swiss muslin, without skipping or breaking of stitches, or feeding fine work down through the cloth plate and also without holding to the fabric, can do so, by leaving orders at Peters, Webb & Co.'s piano store, Jefferson street, s. s., bet. Fourth and Fifth, Louisville, Ky.

I can produce numerous flattering certificates from prominent persons in various portions of the States of Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio and Michigan.

I do not wish to flatter myself as being an extraordinary mechanical genius, nor do I wish to make it appear that I am one of nature's gifted prodigies. But in the mean time, I do hope persons will lay aside all prejudice and give me a trial. Where would be the consistency of my making such a proposition if I was not master of my business? If I fail to do a single thing that I propose to do I make no charge.

I adjust the machines at the houses, and get all the loose, rattling noise out of the machine, both on top and underneath the table.

I also put the hemmers in perfect order and teach how to hem, fell and how to gather and stitch at the same time. Please give me a trial.

Respectfully, JAMES W. BRYAN, of Louisville, Ky.

P. S. My regular price is $5. I will promise to make old machines better than when new.

I am not connected with any firm.

Certificates.

DANVILLE, KY., May 20, 1867.

We take pleasure in stating how well Mr. Bryan succeeded in adjusting a Wheeler & Wilson machine that belonged to a lady at the toll-gate on the Parryville pike, leading from Danville, Ky. This machine was burned in the burning of a dwelling, and afterwards used as a foot-scraper for more than two years at the toll-gate. Mr. Bryan succeeded in adjusting it so that it performed admirably well, running and sewing as well as the ordinary new machine.

M. J. DURHAM,
MRS. M. J. DURHAM,
C. C. JUDGE.

EMINENCE COLLEGE, KY., August 12, 1869.

It affords me much pleasure to recommend Mr. Bryan as a very superior repairer of sewing machines. Ours was out of order and very imperfect. He took the imperfection out of it and it now operates as well, if not better than when it was new. Persons having sewing machines out of order will find in Mr. Bryan a skillful workman and a clever gentleman.

W. S. GILTNER, President of Eminence College, Ky.

☞ **Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Watches at one-half the regular price at WELLMAN'S.**

BENJ. F. ALFORD,

Apothecary,

Seventh and Market Streets.

☞ Fresh medicines, at ALFORD'S.

☞ Pure chemicals, at ALFORD'S.

☞ Orders promptly filled, at ALFORD'S.

New Goods.

French china, Bohemian vases, Cologne sets, dinner and tea sets, silver plated and Britannia ware, table cutlery, bird cages, lamps and chandeliers—a new and elegant assortment just received, and for sale at very low figures, at Dolfinger's China Store. aug29 Sun Wed Fri&Sun

A Rare Chance to Secure Good Furniture.

A first-class lot of furniture will be sold by Mr. C. C. Spencer, at No. 97 Center street, between Walnut and Chestnut, at 10 o'clock this (Monday) morning, Aug. 30, consisting of Brussels and other carpets, parlor set in rosewood haircloth, marble-top bureaus, marble-top center tables, French bedsteads, spring mattresses, extension table, china and glassware, cook-stove and kitchen utensils, and everything else in the house-keeping line. Those in want of furniture of this description would do well to attend this sale.

☞ **Silver Hunting American Lever Watches at half price at Wellman's.**

Country Merchants, Attention.

We have in store, and are receiving daily, new styles of Glass and Queensware, suitable for the country trade, which we offer at extremely low cash prices. Call and be convinced. J. Dolfinger & Co., No. 96 Market, between Third and Fourth streets. aug29 Sun Wed Fri&Sun

Don't Waste Your Time in Wandering Around

among second and third-class dealers, but if you want a trunk or anything in that line go to headquarters, at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, No. 142, between Fourth and Fifth, where you can select from a stock of 5,000, and only pay the lowest wholesale price for a single trunk.

Three in One,

variety, quality, and price of the Saddles, Bridles, Harness, &c., embraced in the stock of

R. E. MILES,

No. 52 Main, bet. Second and Third streets.

Wintersmith's Remedies.

The most popular medicines of the day—
Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup;
Wintersmith's Extract Buchu;
Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla;
Wintersmith's Worm Candy.

For sale by N. B. Murray, druggist, corner Seventeenth and Bank streets. au27 4t

Ladies, Attention.

If you want to save your clothing buy one of Brennan & Dufficy's English iron-bound, moth-proof Trunks. They are all the go.

Now Ready,

the most complete and varied assortment of Trunks, Valises, Traveling-sacks, &c., to be found in this city, at prices that defy competion, at

R. E. MILES',

No. 52 Main, bet. Second and Third streets.

Brennan & Dufficy,

The only practical trunk makers in the business, have on hand and are manufacturing for the fall trade the largest, cheapest and best stock of trunks, valises and ladies' satchels every offered in this city. Southeast corner of Fourth and Main streets.

Testimony of a Physician.

NEWBURG, IND.

I have been selling Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges, and those using it have so far reported it as being superior to anything of the kind ever used by them. I cheerfully prescribe it as a very convenient and satisfactory way of using Santonin.

au15-dtf I. R. TILMAN, M. D.

5,000 Trunks

at wholesale and retail, at D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

LOCAL NOTICES.

No More Sleepless Nights—Mosquito Tapers will clear the room instantly of troublesome insects. [illegible] mosquitoes.—For sale by all druggists. [illegible] LLOYD, sole agent, [illegible] Seventh and Walnut.

Competition is the Life of Trade,

and D. O'Hare is the life of competition in the Trunk business, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

WINTERSMITH'S WORM CANDY,

—or—

Santonin Lozenges.

Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges can be depended on as a certain and effectual worm-destroyer. It is not a secret nostrum, but is recommended and prescribed by our most eminent physicians. For sale by all druggists. jy30 d1

Look to Your Interests

and buy where you can buy the cheapest, and that is at D. O'Hare's Great Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, No. 142, between Fourth and Fifth, where he is retailing his immense stock at wholesale New York prices.

At Cost.

A large variety of novels, at W. Scott Glore's, corner Third and Jefferson. au19 dtf

Something New.

The newest and best thing now on the market is the Russia zinc traveling trunk, manufactured and sold by D. O'Hare. Neither water, lightning, nor hotel porters can affect them. They are not only far superior to the best sole-leather trunks, but they are at least 50 per cent. cheaper.

To the Public.

EVANSVILLE, IND., June 14, 1868.

I cheerfully recommend Dr. R. A. Armistead's Tonic Syrup as a reliable compound for ague, chills, and fever, and the only one (out of the thousand preparations before the public) which effects a cure without leaving the patient in a bloated or diseased condition. I speak thus plainly from a knowledge of the remedial virtues of the preparation in my practice, as well as from the fact that the discoverer is a physician of high professional attainments and experience.

JOHN MAGENISS, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon United States Army.

For sale by all druggists.

R. A. ROBINSON & CO.,
au8 d&wtf Wholesale Agents for Louisville.

If you want a trunk that you can throw out of a four-story window without injury, call on D. O'Hare, at his Trunk Emporium, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, and get one of his Solid English Sole Leather Trunks. There is no discount on them.

Beware of Humbugs.

If you want a good article in the Trunk line go to Brennan & Dufficy's Trunk Emporium, corner of Fourth and Main streets, where you can get a good home-made Trunk twenty per cent. cheaper than you will pay for Eastern work elsewhere.

Old Trunks

neatly repaired at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Challenge Accepted.

Messrs. Kennedy & Churchill, Agents Singer Machine, and Geo. W. Scoville, Agent Howe Machine:

In response to a challenge you published in the COURIER-JOURNAL of the 23d inst., permit us to accept your challenge to exhibit our *sewing* machine for the *first premium* at the coming Kentucky State Fair. As you have thrown down the gauntlet, we most cheerfully pick it up.

JNO. McCONNELL & CO.,
Agents Florence Sewing Machine.
No. 110 Fourth street, Louisville, Ky.

aug24 d3 TuFr&Su

Trunks Retailed

at wholesale prices at D. O'Hare's. Where is it? On Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

The Celebrated English Sole Leather Trunk;

Manufactured by Brennan & Dufficy, is pronounced by competent judges to be the best article of the kind in the United States. Call and examine them at the National Trunk Emporium, southeast corner of Fourth and Main streets.

Are Greenbacks Worth Saving?

If you think so, then save from fifteen to twenty per cent. by buying your trunks, satchels, &c., at D. O'Hare's, 142 Main street. He can sell just that much cheaper than any other dealer in the West, and will sell you one trunk at the same rate he would charge for a thousand.

☞ For imparting a rich and delicate flavor, use Burnett's Standard Cooking Extracts, and *take no others.*

DIED.

KIDD—On the evening of the 28th inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, G. W. Creighton, on Broadway, Mrs. Mary Kidd, in her 85th year.

Funeral services at the Broadway M. E. Church this evening at 3 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

IN MEMORIAM.

To the memory of WILLIAM F. HUXLEY, who departed this life on the morning of the 26th of August, in the 19th year of his age.

I cannot do justice to the memory of Willie, but my affection for him, and my regard for his bereaved parents, prompt me to indite a few words in memory of the dear departed.

Yes, Willie is dead; the silver cord is loosed; the golden bowl is broken; the pitcher is broken at the fountain, and the wheel is broken at the cistern. He whom all loved with such uncommingled affection, [illegible] kind and genial bosom had [illegible] endeared him to all his friends, classmates, and acquaintances; whose joyous, genial disposition, like merry sunshine, [illegible] is gone to the spirit land. He departed amid the springtime of youth, ere his heart had been corroded by care, or his soul had been stained by the vile incident to humanity, just as he had reached that ripening period of boyhood, full of sunny hours, when all the joys of existence seem concentrated in a moment of pleasure [illegible]. During many months of physical agony he manifested the utmost patience, and resignation to the will of heaven. At length, as some sleep save those who sleep in Jesus, he fell asleep.

Farewell, Willie! Could we have been able to avert the inexorable stroke, how gladly would we have done so. But our loss is your gain; and though bleeding hearts may languish over thy tomb, though friends may mourn and kindred regret thy loss, yet the bright eyed flowers will smile upon thy newly-made grave, the silver stars will keep watch over thy resting place, and the white-plumed angels, on wings of sunbeam, will bid thy company in the happy circles of the blessed world.

> Farewell, farewell, thou angel boy,
> Earth had no home for thee—
> Eternal life, replete with joy,
> O, how I long for thee!
>
> Those pearly gates, those songs of bliss,
> Those streets of golden gold,
> Those fountains of joy in shorelees seas,
> Those pleasures yet untold!
>
> That Tree of Life, those crystal springs,
> Those wondrous fruits and flowers,
> That stream where angels dip their wings,
> Those amaranthine bowers!
>
> No sun nor moon to dim the sight,
> No scorching heat by day,
> But God, the Uncreated Light,
> Shall drive the night away.
>
> No darkness there, nor storm, nor pain,
> Nor grief, nor fell disease,
> But joy and love forever reign
> In that abode of peace.
>
> Sweet world of rest, thy jasper walls
> Still sparkle in my sight,
> I long to roam thy glorious halls,
> And feel celestial light.
>
> MOLLIE J.

OBITUARY.

PREISS—Died in this city, at his residence on Wednesday, the 25th inst., J. LOUIS PREISS, aged 39 years, a native of Wittlesburg, Kur Hessen, Germany.

It is with feelings of the deepest sorrow that we record this tribute of affection to him who is now no more. [illegible] whom we had learned to love [illegible].

Faithful in the discharge of every duty, affectionate and generous in his nature, he secured the confidence of those for whom he did business, and drew around him friends who knew him but to love him. May he rest in peace.

RELIGIOUS.

Religious Notice.

THE Rev. John Mathews, of Montgomery, Ala., will preach in the Broadway Methodist Church, at 11 o'clock this morning. Rev. Dr. Stevens will fill his pulpit at night.

RAMSEY & JAEGER,

PLUMBERS,

GAS & STEAM FITTERS,

No. 60 Seventh Street,

BETWEEN Main and Market, are prepared to estimate for and fit up water works, gas pipes, &c., in dwellings and factories in a superior manner, and with all the modern appliances, with a view to durability and economy. [illegible] Are in receipt weekly of all the newest styles of Chandeliers and all kinds of Gas Fixtures from the principal manufacturers in the country.

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE

—BY—

J. P. MORTON & CO,

Main St., bet. 4th and 5th,

CONVERSATIONS ON THE CHURCH

By a Member of Christ Church, Louisville.

THIS short manual is designed as a help to those who desire instruction in a concise form, of the doctrine and usages of the Church, as taught in the Prayer Book.

Madame Prentice,

The Great Natural Clairvoyant.

THE afflicted (whether in mind or body) will consult her on all matters pertaining to the present or future; she convinces the most skeptical, [illegible]

LOUISVILLE MEDICAL COLLEGE

Cor. Fifth & Green Sts.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Hon. LYTTLETON COOKE, President.
B. M. WIBLE, M. D., [illegible]
[illegible]
D. CUMMINS, M. D., J. W. AKIN, M. D.

FACULTY.

HENRY MILLER, M. D., Professor of Medical and Surgical Diseases of Women, and President of the Faculty.

HENRY M. BULLITT, M. D., Professor of Physiology and General Hygiene.

JOSEPH W. BENSON, M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery, and Dean of the Faculty.

EDWIN S. GAILLARD, M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine.

DONALD MACLEAN, M. D., Professor of Operative Surgery, Surgical Anatomy, and Clinical Surgery.

CHARLES W. WRIGHT, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology.

JOHN A. OCTERLONY, M. D., Professor of Dermatology and Clinical Medicine.

JOHN GOODMAN, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Children.

J. DRUMMOND BUSCH, M. D., Professor of Anatomy, and Treasurer of the Faculty.

S. P. BRECKINRIDGE, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

WALLER O. BULLOCK, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

THOMAS L. McDERMOTT, M. D., Prosector to the Chair of Surgery.

LECTURERS.

Hon. THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence.

WILLIAM G. REDMAN, D. D. S., Lecturer on the Elements of Dentistry.

C. LEWIS DIEHL, D. P., Lecturer on Practical Pharmacy.

The regular session of the Louisville Medical College will commence on MONDAY, October 4, 1869, and terminate in the last week of February, 1870. The Faculty will give a preliminary course of lectures, didactic and clinical, commencing on the second Monday of September.

In accordance with a right conferred by the charter of this college, the Trustees have created IN PERPETUITY the following beneficiary scholarships, viz: one beneficiary scholarship for each Senatorial District of the State of Kentucky; and one beneficiary scholarship for each Congressional District of the State of Kentucky, and of each other States as may apply for such benefaction. Students seeking to obtain the great privileges and advantages of these scholarships, must bring proper credentials; such credentials being as follows: The applicant for the scholarship allotted to the Senatorial District in which he resides must bring an official letter from the Senator of that District, stating explicitly that the applicant is pecuniarily unable to obtain a medical education, and that he is worthy of the aid which is thus to be extended to him; the applicant for a scholarship allotted to a Congressional District in any State, must bring an official letter from the President of the State Medical Society of the State in which the applicant resides, this letter stating that the applicant is pecuniarily unable to obtain a medical education, and that he is worthy of the assistance to be extended to him.

Students obtaining these beneficiary scholarships will enjoy all the privileges and advantages of the college, and their beneficiary relations to the institution will be known only to the Dean and to the Executive Committee.

It will thus be seen that each Senator of the State of Kentucky has it in his power to obtain for one worthy young man in his District the great advantages of one of these scholarships, and that the President of a State Medical Society enjoys the privilege of procuring a medical education for one young man in each Congressional District of his State. Where State medical societies have not been reorganized since the war, the applicant can obtain a letter from the last president of the society.

By a right conferred by the charter of this college, suitable diplomas will be given to those who wish to graduate only in Pharmacy or in Dentistry.

Students at this college will enjoy all the rights and privileges of students of other schools in all that appertains to the hospitals and public charities of the city, and special provision has been made for furnishing to the students superior clinical advantages within the lecture-rooms of the college.

Anatomical material will be furnished in ample quantity, and students may rely upon the faculty for securing to them every facility and advantage in the prosecution of their anatomical studies.

This college is centrally located; its lecture-rooms are large, comfortable, well-lighted and well-ventilated, and the dissecting-room is equal to any in this city.

The present faculty have now a lease upon this college, with the privilege of continuing it for ten years, and the public, professional and general, have in this fact an ample guaranty as to the permanency and stability of this institution.

Students will enjoy special advantages in the clinics on the diseases of women, as careful provision has been made for this purpose; the clinics in surgery and medicine, including diseases of the skin and venereal diseases, will be amply illustrated. When practicable second course students will be admitted to obstetrical cases.

The lectures on medical jurisprudence, on dentistry, and on pharmacy will afford to the student at this college unusual facilities for acquiring a knowledge of these very important subjects.

The faculty have determined to bestow the following

PRIZES:

For the best standing in all branches, a Gold Medal.

For the best thesis, a Silver Medal.

For the best anatomical specimen, a Silver Medal.

Prof. Octerlony offers to the student the best-prepared notes of his lectures a Silver Medal.

Prof. Gaillard offers to the student whose standing is best on the Practice of Medicine, a Silver Medal. This prize may be contested by first as well as second course students.

The class valedictorian will be elected by the class on the first Monday in December.

In conformity with the recommendation of the American Medical Association, made at its last meeting, in New Orleans, May, 1869, the professors' fee will be $120.

FEES.

Matriculation	$5
Professors'	120
Dissection	10
Graduation	30
Beneficiary	25

In accordance with the provisions of the time-honored Hippocratic oath, sons of physicians will receive the tickets of the Professors of this College free of charge.

The President, Dean and Treasurer constitute the Executive Committee.

For further particulars apply to
Prof. J. W. BENSON, Dean,
Corner of Third and Green sts., Louisville, Ky.

au26 d

DRUGS, &c.

R. A. ROBINSON & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

184 MAIN STREET,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE are now receiving large additions to our stock of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, TOILET ARTICLES, DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, &c., to which we invite the attention of our friends and of dealers generally.

Alum, Epsom Salts, &c.

50 BBLS Alum;
25 bbls Epsom Salts;
25 bbls Sulphur;
100 kegs Bicarb Soda, Lee's and Jarrow's;
3,000 lbs pure Cream Tartar;
100 boxes genuine Castile Soap;
50 cases imported Olive Oil.

For sale by R. A. ROBINSON & CO.

Chemicals.

5,000 OZS. Quinine;
[illegible]

For sale by R. A. ROBINSON & CO.

Window Glass, &c.

1,000 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes;
100 boxed Druggists' Glassware, flint and green;
25 bbls Whiting;
25 bbls English Venetian Red;
20 bbls Spirits Turpentine.

For sale by R. A. ROBINSON & CO.
au18 cod 1m

CANDIDATES.

FOR DOOR-KEEPER H. R.

We are authorized to announce W. THORPE ARNOLD, of Scott county, as a candidate for Doorkeeper of the next House of Representatives. au19 deodtf

We are authorized to announce R. A. THOMSON, of Franklin county, as a candidate for Doorkeeper of the next House of Representatives. au7 eodtm

FOR SERGEANT-AT-ARMS H. R.

We are authorized to announce Capt. J. M. HINES, of Bowling Green, a candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives. au25 deod&wowtm

MEETINGS.

Masonic Notice.

Louisville R. A. Chapter (No. 5) will meet in stated communication, at their hall, in Masonic Temple, on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 30, 1869, at 7½ o'clock.

W. RYAN, H. P.

SAM. HILLMAN, Sec'y pro tem.

Notice to Stockholders.

LOUISVILLE AND FRANKFORT RAILROAD CO.,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, Aug. 16, 1869.

THE regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company at the depot in Louisville, on Tuesday, September 7th, 1869, from 9 o'clock, A. M., till 12 o'clock, M., to elect six Directors to serve the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before them.

EDWARD D. HOBBS, President.

au18 dtd

Notice.

THE stockholders of the People's Bank of Kentucky are hereby notified that the regular annual meeting for the election of directors and general business will be held at the Bank in this city, Monday, the 4th day of October, 1869, at 9 o'clock, a. m.

JAMES H. MUNRO, Cashier.

au28 dtOct4

FIRM CHANGES.

Notice.

THE partnership of Page, Ronald & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, W. A. Ronald retiring. J. E. Page and C. S. Pulliam will continue the business under the name and style of Page & Co., and will settle the business of, or all the debts and liabilities of the late partnership.

JOHN E. PAGE,
W. A. RONALD,
C. S. PULLIAM.

Aug. 30, 1869—au29 d6

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between G. M. Smith and A. Hammers, in the manufacture of [illegible] Patent Hemp Dusters, was dissolved on the 1st inst. by mutual consent, A. Hammers retiring. G. M. Smith is charged with the settlement of the business of the late firm.

G. M. SMITH,
A. HAMMERS.

au29 d3

Copartnership.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm and style of J. Chandler, Gray & Co., for the general agency for the State of Kentucky, of the MOUND CITY MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, and respectfully ask a continuance of the patronage of the company in another column.

J. DOUGLAS JOHNSTON,
HENRY L. GRAY,
[illegible] W. MURRAY.

Office 144½ West Main street.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 25, 1869.

KRUG & CO. CHAMPAGNE WINE.

WE are the sole agents in Kentucky for the sale of this celebrated brand [illegible]

35 Main st., First and Second, Louisville, Ky.

A. C. McNEILL, Huntingdon, Tenn. M. R. WRIGHT, Louisville, Ky. R. T. SANDERS, Louisville, Ky.

McNEILL, WRIGHT & SANDERS,

Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants,

AND DEALERS IN

Flour, Bagging, Rope, Iron Ties, Etc.,

31 Main street, between Second and Third,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments. au8 d6m

G. BAURMANN & Co

Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE

CUTLERY, GUNS, RIFLES, NAILS,

No. 289 Main Street,

Between Seventh and Eighth, LOUISVILLE, KY.

H. BURDEN & SONS' HORSESHOES, S. S. PUTNAM & CO. AND NORWAY CROWN IRON FORGED HORSE NAILS. ALSO, AGENTS FOR MALLORY WHEELER & CO.'S DOOR AND PADLOCK. au8 eodtf

COMMISSION HOUSE.

GRIFFITH, BALLARD & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers and Produce Dealers,

No. 99 Main street, between Third and Fourth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

☞ Personal attention given to sale of all kinds COUNTRY PRODUCE. ja22 deodtm

MISCELLANEOUS.

Turtle Soup Lunch.

THERE will be given a Turtle Soup Lunch at Jacob Metz's Saloon, corner Hancock and Madison, THIS MORNING at 9½ o'clock. All are invited.

Notice.

ALL persons are hereby notified not to accept, purchase, or trade for city warrants in favor of Wm. O'Connor for the following sums, viz: $127 50, $41 85, $106 14, $70 35, $202 46, $280 25, and $106 36, the said warrants having been lost.

au18 d3 J. M. VAUGHAN.

Relief to Rent-payers—Chance for Homes.

SQUARE No. 4 in Portland, beautifully graded, and south of the street car road to Louisville only a short distance, is cut up and will be sold in lots of [illegible] front by 111 feet to a 16-foot alley, on truly liberal and convenient terms. Hardly a more desirable property could be offered. It is convenient to the excellent Twelfth Ward school, the public school and to the Catholic, Baptist, Methodist, and Episcopal Churches. It is directly in the line of improvements, is actively developing in this direction, and inevitably must greatly and speedily appreciate in value. The object is to sell on easy terms to mechanics and others who will make substantial home-like improvements. For particulars apply to BOONE & BOONE, No. 10 Court Place, bet. Fifth and Sixth sts.

Cool, Convenient, and Few Like It.

THE House and Grounds of Col. Boone, between Twelfth and Thirteenth and Broadway and Jefferson streets, convenient to two lines of street cars, is now offered for rent or lease. The house is a good three-story brick, newly painted and in good repair. The grounds are cool and spacious, embracing the entire square (4 acres). They were artistically arranged by a landscape gardener—walks, mounds, summer houses, &c. The shade throughout the entire day is dense and delightful, even in this weather. There is nearly every kind of fruit, flowers, and shrubbery. Also an unsurpassed well of the coolest and purest water, a good cistern, carriage-house, stable, &c.

The house, with all or a part of the grounds, will be rented to a good tenant cheap. Apply to BOONE & BOONE, No. 10 Court Place, bet. Fifth and Sixth sts.

Vermilyea's Lactic Nervine.

THE only medicine that permanently cures Neuralgia in all its forms. For sale wholesale and retail by GEO. H. CAREY, Agent, au26 d4 No. 281 Fourth st., Louisville, Ky.

To Architects.

THE Building Committee of the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home and Infirmary invite plans and specifications for a building to be erected in this city, designs to be hand landed in by the 15th day of September, 1869.

Three hundred dollars will be paid for the plan adopted by the committee. For further information apply to

C. HENRY FINCK, Chairman,
au21 d6 No. 97 Market st., Louisville, Ky.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. H. B. PARSONS is no longer connected with our house. No receipts given by him, or business transactions for us in any way from this date, will be recognized by us.

HACKETT & DOKE.

Louisville, Ky., August 28, 1869. au29 d3

$35 WATCH FREE TO EVERY AGENT! Business entirely new. Agents making fortunes! Address C. S. M. Co., Biddeford, Maine. au24 d2taw4w

Notice.

AN election will be held in Clarke county on Thursday, the 30th of September, 1869, whether or not said county will subscribe fifty thousand dollars to the capital stock of the Kentucky River Navigation Company.

Executive Committee.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE,
LOUISVILLE, August 21, 1869.

A CALL of twenty per cent. on the capital stock subscribed is hereby ordered. Said subscribers to the above Hall payable from this date till the 15th of September, and thirty per cent. by the first of October, at any of the following banks, who will give proper receipts for the same:

German Insurance Company;
German Security Bank;
German Savings Bank—John Smidt & Co.;
Western Insurance and Banking Company;
Masonic Savings Bank;
German Bank and Insurance Company.

JULIUS DORN, President.

G. BAURMANN, Treasurer. au22 dtf

Leasehold.

CORNER West and Walnut. Yearly profit $850. Investment $1,500. Now is your chance for a bargain. [illegible] No. 340 Third street.

au28 eodtf

Attention, Wagon & Carriage Makers

I HAVE opened a Store at No. 320 Main street, between Eighth and Ninth streets, where may be found a large assortment of Wagon and Carriage Makers' Material, [illegible] hubs, hickory and oak spokes, hickory and oak bent felloes, seasoned poles, shafts, bows, &c.

☞ Woods on hand and made to order of the best material.

WM. F. FULTON
(Formerly with Clarke & Fulton),
jy11 eodim 320 Main, bet. Eighth and Ninth.

Mules for Sale.

25 Work Mules for sale at Goshen, Oldham county, Ky. au21 d6 R. WATERS.

Notice of Executrix.

THE undersigned hereby notifies all those who hold any claims against Jacob Huby, deceased, or those who owe his estate anything to call within four weeks from this date and settle.

LOUISE HUBY, Executrix,
449 Market street, bet. Eleventh and Twelfth.
a30 dlm

Wheat and Oats.

THE highest market price paid for wheat, oats, and all kinds of grain.

Grain sacks for sale.

WHITNEY, BROWN & CO.,
au26 d12 No. 19 Third st., bet. Main and river.

U. S. District Court.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, District of Kentucky, No. 1,119.

Whereas a libel has been filed in the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky, on the day of A. D. 1869, by John J. Calvey and [illegible] J. Calvey, against the steamer Charleston, her engines, tackle, apparel, and furniture, whereof [illegible] is master, alleging, in substance, that the said steamboat is indebted to the said Jno. A. Calvey in the sum of $148 15 for wages as clerk, and to the said S. J. Calvey in the sum of $[illegible] for wages as pilot on said steamboat, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned and sold to pay said claims.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said steamboat, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before said Court, to be held in the city of Louisville, in the said District, on the First Monday in September next, then and there to interpose their claims and to make their allegation in that behalf.

au26 d14 ELI H. MURRAY, U. S. M. K. D.

Notice.

Wm. F. Mellon, trustee, and the United States and others against the New Orleans and Ohio Railroad Company and others.

THIS cause having been referred back to me as Special Commissioner, by the Hon. Bland Ballard, Judge of the United States District Court for the District of Kentucky, for the purpose of taking further proof, &c., therefore,

Notice is hereby given to all bond holders of the first and second mortgage bonds, and the coupons thereunto belonging and unpaid, of the New Orleans and Ohio Railroad Company, that have not already presented their claims, and established them to the satisfaction of the court, to come forward and present and prove their claims [illegible] on or before Monday in November next, [illegible], or in case of claimants claiming the right to have any such bonds not previously [illegible] said bonds [illegible] Monday in November, 1869.

W. B. JONES, Special Commissioner.

au28 d

Masonic Supply Store.

CONVENIENT rooms in Masonic Temple, Cincinnati, O., have been refitted and refurnished for display and sale of Masonic and other society goods. Having established a successful business, the undersigned is prepared for extensive orders, and can send C. O. D., or C. O. D. on examination, supplies for Lodges, Chapters, and Commanderies. Masonic Carpets, Jewels, Collars, Diplomas, Prints, Charts, Aprons, Knights Templar Outfits, &c. Also Jewels and Aprons Knights of Pythias, Chapter Robes, I. O. O. F. Jewels. Refers to prominent Masons in each State. JOHN D. CALDWELL. au15 dlm

Sugar.

450 HHDS. New Orleans, from fair to prime, in store and for sale by [illegible]
jal1 71 West Main st., bet. 2d and 3d.

Awnings—Awnings.

AWNINGS for stores and private houses will be made to order in the very best manner and newest style at the Upholstery Store of HENRY SEYBOTT, 184 Third st., between Green and Walnut, Judge Nicholas' New Block. jy10 dlm

Mosquito Bars.

MOSQUITO Bars of every description and every price will be made to order at the Upholstery Store of HENRY SEYBOTT, 184 Third st., bet Green and Walnut, Judge Nicholas' Block. jy10 dlm

Copper Whisky.

300 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 5 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by R. BUSTARD, [illegible] Main street, bet. Second and Third.

Sugar, Coffee, and Molasses.

200 HHDS. Fair to Choice New Orleans Sugars.
200 bbls. Prime to Strictly Choice Demarara do
300 bbls. Crushed Sugar;
250 bbls. Granulated Sugar;
150 bbls. Powdered Sugar;
150 bbls. A Sugar;
150 bbls. B Sugar;
150 bbls. Extra C Sugar;
3,000 bags Common to Choice Rio Coffee;
300 sacks Choice Old Java Coffee;
200 bbls. New Orleans Molasses.

In store and for sale at very low rates.

NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN & CO.,
au15 dtf 34 Fourth street.

FORTUNE TELLER.

ALL persons who are desirous to know what is to-day in store for them should not fail to call on

MADAM ELIZABETH VEIT.

Residence on Upper Fifth, between Main and Water streets. She can tell them concerning the past, present, and future, and will give information concerning [illegible]

EDUCATIONAL.

German-English Academy

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS,

Cor. Second and Gray Sts.

THE reopening of this institution will take place on MONDAY, September 6. Circulars may be obtained from the directors, Messrs. Theo. Schwartz, Jul. V. Borries, C. Ky. Finck, Jul. Winter, and A. Bramlette. Further particulars will be furnished by the undersigned, at the school, from 8 to 10 o'clock A. M.

au28 dtf W. N. HAILMAN, A. M., Principal.

Notice.

MRS. GERTRUDE HARDIN will resume her school for girls and small boys on MONDAY, Sept. 6. Terms per quarter of ten weeks, $10. Apply at 148 Second street.

The Sayer Female Institute

Sixteenth Academical Year.

THE Board of Trustees have secured the services of Rev. James Dinwiddie, of Virginia, as Principal. He is a Master of Arts of the University of Virginia, a teacher of experience, and highly recommended by the Faculty of the University of Virginia and of Hampden Sidney College, and by the Professors of the Union Theological Seminary. He will be assisted by a full corps of competent teachers. The next session commences on Monday, Sept. 20, 1869.

For further particulars apply to the Principal or any member of the Board of Trustees at Lexington, Ky.

URSULINE FEMALE ACADEMY,

SITUATED on the corner of Chestnut and Shelby streets. The building is large, the rooms well-ventilated, with a large playground, everything tends so as to afford pleasure and health to the pupils. The first session will begin the first Monday in September and terminate the last of January. The second session, the 1st of February and the last of June. All the branches of the English and German languages and French are taught, as well as Drawing, Painting, Sewing, and all kinds of Fancy Work, Vocal and Instrumental Music on Piano and Guitar.

Letters of inquiry to be addressed to Rev. F. Leander Streber, Pastor of St. Martin's Church, or to the MOTHER MARTINA NICKLAS, Sup.

School for Girls and Small Boys.

MISS E. V. GOODWIN will resume her school for girls and small boys, in Calvary Church, on MONDAY, Sept. 6. au28 d3eod

High-Lawn Seminary,

No. 295 Sixth street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE undersigned, assisted by an able corps of teachers, will continue the instruction of young ladies and girls in the large and elegant building lately occupied by Grant & Butler's School. The arrangements of the school rooms and accommodations for pupils will be essentially the same as in that school.

The grounds, buildings, furniture, and apparatus of the Seminary are among the most complete and valuable in the West.

Experienced teachers, residing at the school, will devote themselves entirely to the care and advancement of the pupils.

Annual session begins on Monday, September 6.

Tuition fees from $10 to $20 per quarter.

Latin, French, German, and Music at Professors' prices.

All fees payable in advance.

E. A. GRANT, LL. D., Principal.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Very thorough instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, Chemistry, Metallurgy, and Natural Science. Graduates obtain most satisfactory positions. Reopens Sept. 15. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director. au28 d6

A Card.

Nazareth Academy,

NEAR BARDSTOWN, KY.

CLASSES will be resumed in this Academy on MONDAY, September 6th, 1869.

Parents and guardians are requested to attend carefully to the regulation, as marked in the prospectus, regarding the uniform dress of the pupils. Pupils entering the Academy, and to whom the dress is different from the established uniform, it is likewise desired that pupils bring with them no jewelry other than a plain breast pin and earrings, as no other will be worn. au21 d12

School Notice.

NOBLE BUTLER will open his school, Walnut street, between Fourth and Fifth, Monday, September 6.

Fee for term of twenty weeks, $50, payable one-half at the beginning, and one-half at the middle of the term. au24 d6

Young Ladies' Institute.

SEVENTH annual session will commence Monday, September 6, 1869. For circular or further particulars address the principal, Miss ANNA BRANHAM, 349 Third street, Louisville, Ky. A limited number of small boys will be received. jy18 d&sep10

Center College.

FACULTY.

Rev. D. C. Marquis, President elect, and Professor of Mental and Moral Science.

O. Beatty, LL. D., Vice President and Professor of Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Geology, &c.

Rev. J. G. Wakefield, A. M., Professor of Mathematics, and Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature.

J. Chenault, A. M., Professor of Latin Language and Literature, Belles Lettres, Political Economy, &c.

THE next term will open September 16, 1869. An additional Professor and Tutor will be appointed, dividing the Modern Languages. Tuition: payable semi-annually in advance for forty weeks, $50. A very few students, unable to pay, will be admitted without charge for tuition. For further particulars address O. BEATTY, Danville, Ky. au28 d6eop15

FOREST ACADEMY

A MALE SCHOOL, situated in a healthy country, 8 miles from Louisville, on the Louisville and Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad, by B. H. McCown, Principal and Professor of Mathematics, and Instructor in the French and German languages and Literature. Col. O. B. Kagle, of Mississippi, Professor of [illegible] Tactics, Mr. L. McCown, Professor of [illegible] Greek, and [illegible]. Terms [illegible].

jy11 dcodl5el Hobbs' Station, L. & C. & L. R. R.

Select School.

On first Monday in September Mrs. Day will reopen her school for boys and girls, on Walnut street, above First, No. 7. For further particulars inquire at her residence, No. 84 Caldwell street. au1 decod&eod

CedarGrove, or St. Benedict's Academy.

THIS institution, under the direction of the Sisters of Loretto, and long favorably known to the public as a first-class boarding school, will hereafter, in addition, be a select day school. The exercises will be resumed on the first Monday in September.

For terms, &c., apply to SISTER SUPERIOR, Cedar Grove, Portland, Ky.

PRESENTATION ACADEMY,

NO. 161 FIFTH ST., between Walnut and Green, conducted by Sisters of Charity from Nazareth, will reopen on the first Monday of September.

Mt. Vernon Institute,

ENGLISH AND FRENCH HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 46 Mt. Vernon Place, Baltimore.

Mrs. MARY J. JONES, Principal, assisted by Professors of great ability.

THIS school is situated in the most elevated and beautiful part of the city, and offers to its pupils all the comforts of home as well as the best advantages for study. [illegible] References: [illegible]

Loretto Academy,

MARION COUNTY, KY.

THIS Academy for young ladies will resume classes on Monday, September 6th. Parents [illegible] immediately on application. Address MOTHER SUPERIOR, Loretto, Marion co., Ky. au18 dtOct6

PROPOSALS.

Executive Committee,

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 28, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the undersigned, until the 10th day of September, 1869, for a lot of ground for the German Opera House. The lot must be [illegible] and [illegible] for the [illegible].

HENRY WEHMHOFF, Chairman.

au28 d10

Proposals.

SEALED proposals will be received by the undersigned until September 15, for the graduation and masonry of the Glasgow Railroad, from the junction with the Louisville and Nashville Railroad to Glasgow. Bids will be received for [illegible]. Specifications, &c., can be seen at [illegible].

RUDOLPH FINK,
J. W. BARRETT,
President Glasgow R. R.

Notice.

STATE OF ARKANSAS, County of White.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed proposals for the building of a Court House [illegible] White county, will be received until [illegible] the [illegible] of September, 1869, at the office of [illegible] Searcy. [illegible]

JOHN A. COLE,
Clerk White county, Arkansas.

Courier-Journal.

SUNDAY AND MONDAY, AUGUST 29 AND 30.

ROUND-ABOUT.

I.

Carlotta Patti.

It has been already announced that this charming eantatrice will return to this country early next autumn. She comes under an engagement with that experienced impresario, Max Strakosch. She will be accompanied in the proposed tour through the country by several celebrated artists, among them Ritter, a pianist of great reputation abroad. In point of culture and sweetness, there are few voices on the stage at present comparable to hers. Carlotta's success in Europe during the past year has been most flattering; and there is every reason to believe that it was due to her great merit as an artist alone, and not to any extraneous influence.

II.

The American-German Cable.

Count Bismarck has very sagaciously granted a concession to a number of capitalists to lay a cable between Northern Germany and the United States. He reserves the right of selecting the spot whence the cable is to be landed and examines any cables the company may buy for use. He will issue the regulations which are to govern it, and the charges are not to be higher than other cable companies. The cable is to be constructed in the best known manner. An interruption for two years in working it annuls the concession. All differences will be left to the arbitration of three judges nominated by the Prussian Supreme Court. The advantage and convenience of this cable to the German population in America cannot be estimated, as it will greatly facilitate their intercourse with the Fatherland.

III.

Tilton's Tit.

Theodore Tilton, who is a high and mighty luminary in the circle of isms, and the editor of the Independent, upon whose slightest word the faithful of the Radical Woman's Rights and the variety of other hobbies hear for guidance, has written an article on that wayward sister Mrs. Stowe, which is a bitter rebuke to her for her "unhallowed act of making the dead revile the dead." To be thus attacked in the house of her friends must be a mortifying surprise to her. Tilton, however, proceeds in cold blood to analyze her story, and winds up with this opinion: "Mrs. Stowe, in penning her late paper, seems to have repressed her better judgment and nobler self. An offence against Christian charity is more ungentle in a woman than in a man. It is a rude act in any human hand to jar the dust of graves."

IV.

"Twas Ever Then."

The Washington belles are in mourning. A calamity has befallen them. Mr. Antrobus, a handsome young Englishman of great wealth and recently connected with the English Legation, is said to have left the diplomatic service and taken holy orders at Rome. Here is another lamentable instance of disappointment in high life. The idea of so charming and delightful a young swell escaping the matrimonial noose which caught old Baron Bodisco, the Viscount Treilhard, Mr. Howard, and others of the diplomatic corps on duty in Washington is harrowing to the pouting beauties of the capital. It was bad enough to have so nice a young fellow ordered away, but that he should don a monk's cowl was too bad. By all means let Father Antrobus return and be the confessor to the fair ones whom he has so cruelly escaped. Until then, let the girls chant, Antrobus, *pax vobiscum*.

Gustave Doré.

Mr. Blanchard Jerrold, a son of the late Douglas Jerrold, has been so fortunate as to secure the matchless pencil of this great artist to illustrate his forthcoming new work on London life in its various phases. It is a hard at work, and takes his subjects from actual life from the lowest haunts up to the most aristocratic quarters of the town. This series of illustrations is looked forward to by the English literary and artistic circles with much curiosity. The wonder is how he can find the time to draw the immense number of pictures he does when he is overrun at all hours with visitors, and is very fond of going out himself. His facility and rapidity are wonderful. With a few dexterous, artistic touches he will dash off a picture which would appear to have taken hours of careful labor. Like Gavarni, he loves to sketch the follies of the day and show in a few happy efforts the present, as it is.

LONDON.

A Quick Trip—What it Costs to go From Louisville to London—Nilsson as Ophelia—Hyde Park in August—An Affecting Scene in Court—The Cracow Nun—En Route for Germany.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

LONDON, Aug. 16, 1869.

I am going, in the first place, to take you from Louisville to London in just a dozen lines. We started on the mailboat on Wednesday, the 28th of May, took the Atlantic and Great Western train at Cincinnati Thursday morning, the 27th; reached New York Friday night, the 28th; went aboard the Cunard steamer Russia the 29th, gliding out to sea that afternoon; and, without an adventure, we anchored off the docks, near Blackwall, about daylight on Tuesday, the 8th of June. Thus, from Louisville to London, the journey covered only thirteen days. The expense, for two of us, was seventy-five hundred and seventy-five dollars in greenbacks. Fifty dollars carried us from Louisville to New York. One hundred and seventy-five carried us from New York to London. It is best to be particular about details, and here you shall have them. From Blackwall we went up to the city by the cars in twenty minutes, and were set down at Finchurch street, and we were set down at the mouth of St. James street, Picadilly. Ten minutes later found us in the comfortable St. New Kent street, close by, and that same night we heard Nilsson as Ophelia, which is her best performance.

THE SHOCKING DIVINITY.

Nilsson looks like Ada Webb and sings like Jenny Lind. She is blithe and voluptuous. Her acting is a cross between Kellogg's best and Charlotte Cushman's worst, and the quiver falls to carry the house by a sort of storm. Her *Ophelia* does not bring with the abandon of her nature sufficiently; but she is gorgeous in the Mariola. They say that, very early and interesting in private; very prudent and not a bit sentimental. So, there's no chance for the Prince of Wales. She is decidedly the rage. Nilsson dresses beautifully off and on the stage. I meet her frequently driving in Hyde Park. Once I saw her in a carriage with the Serpentine. Gods, what an arm! The young Dukes and Lords that looked on were in ecstasies; the women all jealous; the grooms in livery; the police and the park-keepers preposterously solemn, pompous and attentive. They prime dowas went back to Paris last week. Rumor has wandered since that he is matrimonially with a distinguished English novel writer. I dare say there's nothing in it.

THE PARKS IN SUMMER.

It is of course very dull in London now. Nilsson being gone, the "bladies" and t s "betterdies" have gone too. Even the parks are sad. The fact is that any differences of opinion as to the counter attractions of London exist the contrary. Spring and early summer disappear when once the season has drawn to a close. Some of much perverted taste as the rotten Duke of Queensbury can flourish once in a century or so; and in the beginning of August all free agents take flight in flocks like swallows. Then comes the hard time for belated fashionables and would-be fashionables whose instincts are mastered by circumstances over which they have no control. At no time has the foreign greater reason to sneer or the philanthropist to weep at their abject subjection to the delusion who dominates them. If you are constrained to coop yourself up in a great city at all, just when nature, attired in her most witching garb, proceeds in the changing moods of early summer, is luring you to the country, why, in many places you may be very much worse off than in London. If you want comfort, look at other capitals. You have to drive far out of Paris in your search for shade before it is crowned with most parisian success under the bobbledicky trees that represent the timber of the Bois de Boulogne. At Vienna, through the city and the Leopoldstadt, it is a long Sabbath day's journey to the Prater, although it is true you are something better repaid when you reach it. The Prado at Madrid is nearly as scant of shade as the Mansanares is void of water. The wood in the Tiergarten at Berlin does discredit even to the Brandenburg sand it starves in. At Brussels you must climb a hill to a parklet; at the Hague, of course, you have to thread canals to a swamp. Even in the small Germ n capitals, as a rule, there is no such thing as rus in urbe, while at Naples, Palermo and most southern cities anything lighter than a shrubbery is at a discount, as likely to stifle the faint air breathing off the sea, and then you turn night into day and ventilate your parched person in the darkness. In London the chances are you live within rifle-shot of a very tolerable presentment of the country you are divorced from. In Hyde Park, even in August, the grass is over your head a something an imaginative poet might apostrophize as cool masses of shade; around you stretches a turf that to your accustomed eyes may pass for green; in its trim flower-beds there are colors not much more unlike those of the country than a sea-yard-old Maclese to Pasa Veronese. To drivers and loungers familiarized with stuccoed walls, paving-stones, and area railings the park shows fairly than the country after a six weeks' drought does to the country-bred. One might fancy that dry-bound Londoners would swarm toward it as naturally as the trout flung gasping on the bank tries to wriggle back to its native element. So it is, as long as intense and chariots make the various approaches perilous, and while all rural illusions are scared away by the cockney hosts of feshion. But after the annual height is at certain movable date, determined by the weather, the session, and a combination of contingencies, the park is as utterly shunned by the pseudo-aristocracy as if all the reformers had given themselves rendezvous there. Every one becomes so afraid of being seen by any one else that no one dare risk detection. The stray exceptions are Cabinet Ministers or distinguished M. P.'s, and their families, whose position privileges what would otherwise be their shame; or some eccentric of a Lord L'Estrange, who likes throwing down his gauntlet to all the world.

A SAD SCENE.

Quite a scene occurred in one of the London courts yesterday. Ellen Tipper, a "very neat and comely young woman, about eighteen years of age," was prosecutor of stealing. When she was brought in to receive her sentence she, smarting to the reporters, "with some considerable feeling addressed him thusly: He spoke of her as a pretended attachment to a young man. 'My lord,' said she, 'I can't express to you the bitterness of treatment I experienced from that young man. I confess my sin, and I took a situation, but when they came to know that that I had been living with the young man they cast me out of doors. I had no one to look to but the Lord God Almighty. He was my only friend. He has been with me, and I now will know the goodness of His hand. I hope this will be a warning to me and to others around her never to be led away by people that are older than themselves, who ought to know better. I hope that the same Almighty who has forgiven me the sins I have committed—for during the time that I have been in prison I have prayed earnestly, and He has heard me—I hope He will send you, my lord, a kind heart to deal with this unfortunate girl.' Thereupon "sobs were audible in various parts of the court, and at its close the prisoner leant forward on the rail of the dock, and, burying her face in her handkerchief, appeared to be crying bitterly."

THE CRACOW NUN.

We have had so few good horrors lately that I hope we are not going to be disappointed about the nun at Cracow. The Univrrs of the 5th inst. says that the Carmelite sisters at Cracow have been made the victims of an abominable combination of intriguing Jews, Protestants, and Free thinkers, with the connivance of the Russian Government and the Austrian Ministry. The unfortunate nun, the Univrrs states, belongs to an honorable family, and had received an excellent education. Under the impression that she was called to a religious life, she first intended to enter the Convent of the Visitation. After several trials, however, she was thought to be mistaken as to her vocation. Her piety was fervent, and in many respects she showed great merit; but she was so excessively scrupulous that the sisters feared she would lose her senses. At a later date she offered herself to the Carmelites and was received into their convent. Her scrupulosity, however, here became worse and ended in madness. The good Carmelite sisters thought she would fare better in their hands than with a mad doctor, and accordingly kept her in their convent. It was a hasty cross to them, but Carmelites easily learn to carry the cross. There is no foundation for the statement that they ill-treated her. The "filthy hole" she occupied was, in fact, a spacious and well-aired room. A close examination of the poor nun's body has disclosed no traces of the tortures she is said to have suffered for twenty-one years. All that the Univrrs thinks she has been very comfortable, and, if this is really the case, our penny-a-liners ought to do some kind of penance, and their books deserve to have their eyes scratched out by the good Carmelite sisters of Cracow.

CONCLUDING.

We go hence for the "regular Swiss round," From Switzerland we climb to Germany. Being fond of the national drink, I have been looking out anxiously for steinties, but not one yet have I fell in sony on to display showing the quantity of beer drank in Europe. They are compiled by a learned professor in Berlin. The quantity manufactured by estimates at the prodigious figure of five hundred millions of litres; more than enough, as he perhaps somewhat judiciously observes, for the whole population of the world. The average number of litres consumed per inhabitant in 1865 was in Bavaria, 154; Belgium, 98; Austria, 92; Bohemia, 32; France, 30; Prussia, 19; Spain, 2; Russia and Italy, 1. Referring to the large quantity drank in the country, the author can hardly overrating the lazy waters. The sails hang listlessly over the bay. No breeze, no rain, only sun and dust, and dust and sun, searching, penetrating, consuming. I shall not trouble myself to get you up much of a letter, I promise you. I mean to prop languid lay. You may take it as read-casually as you read, for I shall as I write. There is a hand-organ playing under a locust tree below. But the monkey refuses to dance. Confound the monkey! I'd see the organ and the organ-grinder dashed before I'd dance a single measure or sheet. There is drinking about a waltz from *Traviata*, and it sounds like the dead march in *Saul*. Bosh! how hot it is. I wonder if my little friend Dante found it much worse when he went down there?

LITERARY LIFE.

Last night after the play was over I strolled up Fifth avenue and into Pfaff's restaurant, where there used to be a place of literary and convivial resort called *The Grotto*. The moon was shining; and between the melodeons (it was Roberts's and Prince's) and the Grotto's music, which the orchestra renders very sweetly, I found myself in rather a romantic way. There is no longer any Grotto, but I found it second street. Four brown stones stand where the old tumble-down stood, and just above the door is a sign, "Restaurant." Pfaff's and beer, I saw—in a spacious parlor—a most sentimental and amusing flirtation going on between Mr. Flora McFlimsey, the white muslin, and one of her admirers, a girl who was playing a guitar in the veranda, next door. There was a roar of piano practice opposite. I lit my cigar at the gas-jet, and marched the alley crossing; and I said "this is change." *The Grotto* was a favorite with Poe. Willis frequented it. Bayard Taylor, I think, was below here he got one of his own. Morris, the Clarkes, Spaulding, and all the *literati* were known to the Grotto. Where are they? Not a Bohemian in those days. The Bohemians came later—a wild, vagabondish set who imported their manners and manufactured their vices—chiefly cellar doors and basement rendezvous. In 1857, The Grotto was sold for $10,000. It could not now be bought for ten times that sum. So you see the Knights has been for the better. Bohemianism now means little more than vagrancy. A Bohemian is no longer respectable. The idea of any one else shame. The present race of literary men are hard workers. They lead decent lives. They are solemnly dull and sad. As they improve their journalism they will improve their literary comes. They live, for the most part, in comfortable lodgings, wear neat clothing, eschew drinking, and like to vary their artistic affections now and then marry into a comfortable living. Several of them make $5,000 a year. I know two who make double that. Not bad for a life that is an expensive city, and a good deal is required to keep an ordinary pot boiling. The most popular kind of writing is the critical, theorical and scientic matter for the newspapers. The least profitable is poetry. Fiction is a drug in the market.

THE REGULATORS IN BLEEDED.

Commodore Vanderbilt has just married. I hope his wife will prove a God-send to him, for the wedding is a God-send to Jenkins. The reason? Jenkins is entering one of those times with us since the newspapers have been abusing the speculator. Are you a reporter? I said "No, I am a sign painter."

"An artist!" she put in gratefully. "Well, as I said, it has been hard times. I was second engineer on the Jeffersonville ferry-boat. I lost my place. I tried the provinces; I tried out West; I tried the mining business. It's all played out. I went with a circus, and that's how I got my wooden leg. Then I took to peddling. A blind man started me in that. Finally I started a dancing academy, and as I do my own playing and calling the figures right and I get on pretty well considering."

"And your husband?"

"He'll never go into a theater again. They threw him out of Wheatley Hall because he was too violent. He's in the poorhouse, failing fast, going to be buried."

"Indeed!"

"He teaches dancing too. We shall unite our pupils. That will be nice, won't it? You are very kind to help me with my things. I suppose you think me a chatter-box; so I am. Good-bye."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Interior Republican circles are seriously troubled by a little speech that Governor Hall made last night. It appears that a negro had lately stepped as school-boy in the Tribune office has set up as reporter on the staff of a Brooklyn paper. In that capacity he attended a meeting of engineers in the Bowery, whence he was, by resolution, expelled on account of his color. The lad is said to be intelligent and polite; made a very good office-boy for the Tribune; makes a satisfactory reporter for Brooklyn, and the Republicans don't see why he should not be allowed the peaceful pursuit of his vocation. The bother about the business is, that the man who expelled him are Republicans.

Gov. Senter, of Tennessee, is here. He says that while he was in Washington he met Stokes, who said he was willing to bury the hatchet. The Republican leaders treat Senter suspiciously. There is no doubt that he will go home a white man and a better official. Great d'sgust, however, is felt for Stokes, who is considered a mere sham and beggart. Gleeply says he doesn't understand Tennessee at all.

Gen. Dix is greatly outraged over his recent arrest. He says it is a "high-handed affair." It is rumored that he will carry himself off to Europe. He is a wretched old driveler, and but that he is a nobody's age would be a good riddance.

The Fenian Congress, which assembled yesterday at Masonic Hall, creates little or no attention and will amount to nothing. The Irish are complaining the public money, the programme has nothing new in it. John Savage, who lately returned from France, will hardly be able to organize another "invasion of Canada."

It is believed that the Sun, newspaper, is preparing to hoist the flag of the new party movement. The World is straining its sails. Rosecrans is now talked of as the possible nominee, "with Judge Dudley Chase" for Vice President. Rosecrans and Adam, how do you like it?"

The musical season will open brilliantly. Legitimate opera will not be had here. Chassaigne is in the ascendant and we are to have a lot of new singers and performers.

Magnificence, and! The books, Pads, the authors and the artists, are very dull—nothing doing and not much prospect.

ACORN.

CLARK COUNTY FAIR.

Splendid Exhibition of Cattle, Horses, &c.—Good Attendance—Distinguished Gentlemen—Beautiful Ladies—Hopes and Hopes.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

WINCHESTER, KY., August 27, 1869.

The Sir of the Clark County Agricultural Association has now reached its fourth day, and has been a perfect success. Under the management of the present energetic officers business has been dispatched quickly, good order preserved and perfect satisfaction given.

THE WEATHER.

The weather, which has been intolerably hot for some days past, was made pleasant and bearable by a refreshing shower, which fell the second day of the fair. By it the immense clouds of dust were soothed and quieted on the bosom of mother earth. Although solar heat is still intense, it is not enough to prevent the crowd from rushing daily in countless numbers to see each other and

THE EXHIBITION.

The ladies' articles which were exhibited the first day did great credit to the tasteful fingers that fashioned them. We are not a connoisseur in such things, but the fair judges pronounced these articles fine. Those which were sold by old herdsmen to be the best they had ever seen, and the Vaumeleon, Hugheses and Wartfields, all of whom were there with their beautiful thoroughbreds, seemed to look lighter than when brought in battle array against each other as contestants for the same premium. It seemed to me that each one of those cattle princes should have been presented with a premium, attesting the pride and gratitude of Kentucky for their skill and success in successful efforts in improving the cattle stock of our State. The saddle-horse exhibition was very interesting, but the harness-horses took with me. Kentucky has the finest trotting stock in the world, and, judging from the exhibition at this fair, Clark county has done much towards giving our State her peerless reputation.

CLARK COUNTY HOSPITALITY.

Kentucky hospitality is known everywhere, and we will not attempt here to add another line to the wreath of fame accorded to matrons and housekeepers or put another line upon the colors which have so long faithfully represented them in their spacious and elegant dining-room at home. But when dinners and elegant dinners are spread, as if by magic, far away from the culinary aids of home, and by strangers, it is time to stop and proclaim them queens of hospitality.

We have never seen tables loaded with a greater array of good things than they are in the beautiful woodland where the Clark County Fair was held. Many spread their dinners on rustic tables carpet, while all around in every direction could be seen tasteful and newly-built booths where gay young ladies and sedate matrons entertained festive bachelors and busy men with their rollicking, frolicking children. We had not time to accept all the invitations that were given us by a people who seemed to think a single stranger should go unfed. We did, however, look in at the booths of Mrs. Simpson and Mrs. Holloway and Mrs. Woodford and Mrs. Somers. They regaled the inner man too bountifully, and we were surprised that dinners could be served in the woods in a style that would have done honor to any hotel. Their ices, wines, cakes and substantials had that freshness and richness which are peculiar to the Blue Grass region.

BEAUTIFUL LADIES AND DISTINGUISHED MEN.

The crowd in attendance each day was large. Scattered here and there we saw many of the beautiful ladies of Clark county, who are no less renowned in peace than in war. There was Gen. John S. Williams, a distinguished soldier and citizen, whose proud manly form could be seen hovering above the crowd as it was wont to do in other days, when he lead his columns to battle and to victory. There, too, was Col. Hawkins, also a "lost cause" hero, from Alabama, and Mr. Lowe, the newly elected Representative from Madison county. There, too, was the young and talented member of the Legislature, Col. McCreary, of Madison county. We remember him as a gallant officer, leading cavalry now and then marry into a comfortable living. Several of them make $5,000 a year. I know two who make double that. Not bad for a life that is an expensive city, and a good deal is required to keep an ordinary pot boiling. The most popular kind of writing is the critical, theorical and scientic matter for the newspapers. The least profitable is poetry. Fiction is a drug in the market.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT IS BLESSED.

Commodore Vanderbilt has just married. I hope his wife will prove a God-send to him, for the wedding is a God-send to Jenkins. The reason? Jenkins is entering one of those

HOPE AND HOPES.

Every night during the fair fair women and brave men danced at the National Hotel in Winchester, and the music, with its

"Linked sweetness long drawn out,"

made me wish that I too might dance, and that the cherished hopes and bright anticipations of that gay throng that floated through the giddy dance might never be blighted or crushed by age and bitter experience.

VIATOR.

THE REGULATORS.

Marion County and its Troubles—The Call for Militia—A Batch of Indictments—Clear Statement of the Situation.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

ELIZABETHTOWN, KY., August 28, 1869.

Seeing a good many strictures upon the sending of the militia out to Marion, some concerning the movement, others treating it lightly or ridiculing it, I have determined to give you a few facts connected with the matter, that you may use as you see fit.

There exists in a district of Marion, cornering upon Boyle and Washington, a complete reign of terror; a band of twenty men perhaps, going about sometimes in a body, sometimes individually, plundering and killing in a manner that often seems to be dictated by a mere idle desire to shed blood or frighten. The good citizens, fearing the arm of the law, seem to consider themselves armed with the idea that they will be unmolested so long as they do nothing to incur their resentment. With this idea, added to their fear of the band, they have refused to give information to the authorities, and most of them fly from the approach of an officer with a summons before the grand jury as the criminals themselves. Such being the case, the Judge and Commonwealth's Attorney, with the best citizens of Lebanon, asked the Governor to send a force 100 men from some other portion of the State. Accordingly, the troops were called upon at Louisville. They responded with most commendable alacrity, and in a few hours were on their way thither. The Judge, directed them to be placed in this infected district. They were camped in the woods out of it, near the house of Crowdus, who was hung a few weeks ago. The people were assured that the troops were sent there to protect them against these outrages; that they would stay as long as they might be necessary for that purpose; that they could do nothing unless the people recovered from their fright and came and gave information as to who these parties were. Quiet there might be indicted and arrested. By degrees they began to pluck up courage, and, relying upon the promise of protection, they have begun to go forward and testify. But the excitement of the drought day before yesterday, and it is thought eight or ten will be brought in today. As soon as the writ shall be served these troops, mounted, will be sent in pursuit of the parties, and will either arrest them or run them entirely out of the country. These men are not regulators, but outlawed desperadoes, whose murders are committed from malice.

It is said that a great expense is being incurred, when the duty might have been performed without expense by the federal troops stationed at Lebanon. There are two answers to that: First, Kentucky is able to take care of her affairs. We have had quite enough of federal soldiers without placing ourselves in their power by invoking their aid. Second, the troops now at Lebanon were sent there nearly eighteen months ago to arrest Northcraft for killing a negro. They have been accomplished it, although Northcraft is to be seen at every public gathering in the county heavily armed and defying the Federal troops. When the State troops remain there for months without accomplishing anything, then it will be time to clamor for the Federal troops to be withdrawn.

A little over 150 men were taken out, but, finding such a number unnecessary say longer, about fifty were sent home whenever want ed, a little more than half of them were ordered back. There are now forty-five men there. The movement has had a very wholesome effect, and I doubt not the final results will be in every way satisfactory.

CIPHER.

FLEMINGSBURG.

For the Penitentiary—A Wedding Tour—A Stolen Harper's Bazar; Which? Colored Society—The Last Elopement, etc., etc.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

FLEMINGSBURG, August 26.

Circuit Court has been in session for nearly three weeks, and many important cases have been disposed of. Two criminals have been sentenced to the penitentiary; one, Rout, for stealing the woollen factory in this place of a large lot of cloth; the other, a fellow named Maddox, hailing from your city, and a quondam freight conductor on the L. and N. railroad, for horse-stealing. Rout was proven out an accessory, and was sentenced for but one year. Maddox came to Hillsboro in this county, about two months ago, and, finding there was a house-carpenter. It was not long until he courted and married a young lady of this vicinity. A few days afterward he stole a horse from Pat Jones Young, Esq. He then took his bride and hastily departed, ostensibly on a bridal tour to Morgan county. By the way, when a chief justice into Morgan county he considers himself safe as it is out of reach of the Sheriff with. But, as chance would have it, a man who, in the war had been a soldier under Humphrey Marshall, and was a young man of unflagging energy. He pursued Maddox into Morgan county, and overtook him at a house to which Mr. Young and his companions were seeking entrance. Maddox made his exit from a rear window, and, finding himself pursued, was slightly wounded by a pistol shot and bowie thrust. He then surrendered, and was brought here to the county jail. Maddox's counsel will plead guilty, and was sent to Henry Todd's reform institution at Frankfort for a term of four years.

BUSINESS AND CROPS.

Business here is improving. The wheat crop was good, and is now being brought into market. The whisky made in this county last season, amounting to about 4,000 barrels, is being sold and shipped to Cincinnati merchants. The corn crop is promising, but was not planted for rain as it has in other localities. Some large sales of mules have been made lately. One lot of 80 head by Mr. T. R. Hall, Harrison Thompson, Esq., both of Clark county, at $135; 6 head of horses and another lot of 30 head of mules passed, bringing $150. While many other transactions of equal importance have been consummated.

AN ELOPEMENT.

A beautiful daughter of one of our wealthiest citizens has just consented to go through life's troublous journey with a handsome scion of another influential family, but the bride's parents are objected, and cruelly forbade the banns. The consequence was an elopement recently, and old 'Squire Shelton, of Aberdeen, Ohio, got a press thing of the delinquent connection for his old trade of yore.

THE BLUE GRASS BAR.

are nearly all here. Judge Pilster, U. S. Grand's school-mate, Hon. W. H. Wadsworth, and Col. C. C. Chambers, now U. S. Commissioner, are among the number.

COMING TO THE FAIR.

Many of us will be down to attend the State Fair. The Hon. Thompson, we'll to see the sights in the metropolis.

J. A. L.

IN VERMONT.

The Healing Springs at Middletown.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

MIDDLETOWN, VT., August 25.

After the fierce dissipation of Saratoga and the fiercer heat and dust of railway travel in mid-August, it is agreeable to find rest, repose and recreation in rural retreats, with shady groves, cool mountain breezes, delightful scenery, and healing waters and bracing springs. Such is life now at the Middletown Healing Springs. There are about five hundred visitors here. The guests quietly enjoy themselves in promenades, drives, fishing parties and excursions to the neighboring mountains, besides social reunions and occasional hops. The waters are living. Rapid cures in this place is now celebrated, were discovered about twelve months ago, and their rare medicinal virtues, beyond question, approved by scientific examination and abundant experiment, are already in high repute, and Middletown is fast becoming a favorite watering place and resort, destined perhaps to create a diversion in behalf of suffering humanity by so means encouraging to the landlords of its many fine hotels and boarding-houses than the springs are seven in number, and named, in the order of their discovery, from one to seven. The following shows the name of each bubbling fountain, the nature of each bank of the Poultney river, within a few feet of each other, neatly inclosed with marble and wooden basins, and surrounded with dry and convenient walks. The flow of the water is in the greatest abundance, and it is estimated that over 50,000 hogsheads daily could be filled therefrom. The process of bottling, corking and packing is carried on with great activity, and the immense quantity of the healing waters being shipped to all parts of the country attests the increasing popularity of the healing waters.

An elegant and more prominent of these several springs revealed its valuable mineral wealth, and discovered, happily combined in one spring, the virtues of the most efficacious agents known in the materia medica. Their efficacy as a tonic and stimulant in indigestion, dyspepsia, nervousness and sciatic in commendation of their virtues than the physicians of this locality, who have witnessed their triumphs over every and are daily cognizant of the benefits derived from their use.

The good people here are alive to the prosperity and advancement of their village, and not a few are "building castles in the air" and dreaming of a commercial center, a growing city, and a popular water and watering places, scarcely less famed than the famous Saratoga or Long Branch. A local paper, after enumerating the healing virtues of the waters, says: "These springs promise a notoriety and an importance never before enjoyed by any of the Middletown springs. We believe that the discovery of the Healing Springs at Middletown is to be an era in the history of our State. Such a remedy has never been found in this country so efficacious or of such value as a remedial agent."

Whether or not this enthusiasm is well founded, certain it is that it appears conscious here, and good results are following faith in the curative properties of the waters. The many health-seeking visitors speak in the most cheering terms of their own experiences, and your correspondent is encouraged to anticipate the happiest consequences in his individual case.

R. C. A.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, SATURDAY EVENING, August 28, 1869.

In the early part of the week the money market was in an unconfortably close condition. Many of the banks were unable to meet the demand for money accommodation, which were usually cut down before the money was forthcoming. The builders and manufacturers have also required more assistance, and we hear complaints from the merchants that payments are not being made as fully and promptly as was expected. This is a contingency which is still necessary that our commercial men, in and out of doors, use caution, lest they fall into the dangerous error of overtrading themselves; for all the wise heads concur in predicting great stringency in the money market this fall.

Exchange has been dovarring in the price over the counter during the week, but for large transactions the discounting has been more frequent and systematic. If $30,000 or $50,000 exchange was offered for sale this week it would at sale drop from 1-10 per cent to 1-30 discount. The drain of the currency to the interior has at last burning and 1-10 premium selling.

Gold opened at 134½ at 10:35 it was 132¾, and after wards declined to 132¾, but at 1:30 was 134, and closed at 132¾.

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	132	132¾
Silver bdlves and quarters	130	
Silver dimes	124	

Government bonds have shown no attracting tendency during the week until to-day, when they began to weaken, but the decline thus far has not been large. We quote:

Five-twenties, 1862	122	@123
Five-twenties, 1865	122¾	@123⅛
Five-twenties, 1864	121	@122
Five-twenties, 1865	121	@122
Five-twenties, new issue	119¾	@120⅛
Five-twenties, 1867	119¾	@120⅛
Five-twenties, 1868	119¾	@120⅛
Ten-forties	114	@115

The following sterling quotations indicate the course of prices for the past three days:

	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, '81	123	123¼	123	..	¼
" '62	122	122¾	122	..	¾
" '64	122	122¾	122	..	¾
" '65	122	122¾	122	..	¾
New issue	120¾	120¾	120¾	..	..
" '67	121	121	120¾	..	¼
Coupons, '68	120¾	120¾	120¾	..	..
10-40 coupons	114¾	115	114¾	..	¼

	Opened.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closed.
Monday	132¾	132¾	132	132
Tuesday	132¾	132¾	132¾	132¾
Wednesday	132¾	132¾	132¾	132¾
Thursday	132¾	132¾	132	132
Friday	132¾	134¾	132¾	133¾
Saturday	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾

Locals have been dull during the greater part of this week, but there were some trades of magnitude consummated to-day in Nashville railroad stock; elsewhere the stock and bond trade has today amounted to very little.

MESSRS. MORTON, GALT & CO., Bankers, 150 Main street, quote as follows:

STOCKS.		
National Bank, first	113	@120
National Bank, Fanders'	90	@ 95
National Bank, City	110	@115
Bank of Kentucky	97	@ 98
Bank of Louisville	91	@ 92
Louisville City	91	@ 92
Commercial Bank	90	@ 92
Northern Bank	90	@ 92
Citizens' Bank	90	@ 92
People's Bank	90	@ 92
Kentucky Bank	90	@ 92
Louisville Gas Company	90	@ 92
Falls City Tobacco bank	90	@ 92
Merchants' bank	90	@ 92
Security bank	90	@ 92
Louisville Insurance Company bank	90	@ 92
Farmers' bank	90	@ 92
Western Insurance Company bank	90	@ 92
Louisville Insurance Company, new	90	@ 92
Gas Company stock	90	@ 92
L. & F. R. R. (preferred)	90	@ 92
L. & F. R. R. (common)	90	@ 92
Jeff., Mad., & Ind. R. R.	90	@ 92
Louisville & Nashville R. R.	90¾	@ 92

BONDS.		
City for street improvement	72	@ 77
City for bounty	72	@ 77
City for school purposes	72	@ 77
City for Jeff. Railroad	72	@ 77
City for L. and N. Railroad, No. 1	72	@ 77
City for L. and N. Railroad, No. 2	72¾	@ 73
City for Jeff. Railroad, No. 2	72	@ 77
City for wharf, old	72	@ 77
City for water-works, old	72	@ 77
City for water-works, new	72¾	@ 73
Water-works bonds	72	@ 77
Canal bonds, first issue	74	@ 75
" second issue	74	@ 75
" third issue	74	@ 75
" fourth issue	74	@ 75
Kentucky State bonds, old	90	@ 92
" new	90	@ 92
Jeffersonville Railroad bonds, old	90	@ 92
" new	90	@ 92
L. & N. R. R. bonds (6 bonds)	90	@ 92
L. & F. R. R. bonds (6 bonds)	90	@ 92
" (Ky. & Ind. R. R. bonds)	90	@ 92
" (L. & N. R. R. bonds)	90	@ 92
City for Elizabethtown & Paducah RR	90	@ 92
Cobb Parkinson & Co.'s bonds	90	@ 92

Bonds marked * are sold with interest added.

COMMERCIAL.

A steady current of trade and an increase of stocky is going on in most all the various departments of commerce in this city. The various railroads and lines of steamers from the East continue to pour out at our depots and landings heavy piles of freight and merchandize generally, of which a vast amount is consigned to Louisville merchants, and that they expect to do a large and profitable business this coming fall is a question beyond a doubt. Active preparations are going on in every store and warehouse in the city to transmigrate a lively and extensive trade in the near future, and dealers and jobbers in all branches in those sections will find this market as cheap and as complete in assortments as any market in the Union, and our business liberal-minded people willing to meet all their short-fall small profits, by making quick sales.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

For the last seventy-four hours by the Frankfort, Nashville, Bowlinville, and New Albany railroads, and by way of the river. Furnished by the Board of Trade:

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Apples, green, bbls	8	38
Bacon, sides	60	..
Bacon, casks	60	144
Bacon, hams	20	190
Bacon, shoulders	20	190
Bale Rope, coils	2	84
Candles, boxes	..	815
Cheese, pkgs	40	87
Coffee, bags	40	153
Coffee, bbls	110	..
Corn, bushels	306	..
Corn, sacks	..	1300
Cotton, bales	1	44
Feathers, bags	24	61
Feathers, bbls	2	..
Eggs, box and bbls	79	..
Flour, bbls	747	..
Furniture, pkgs	156	1711
Furniture, boxes	150	150
Hay, bales	110	..
Hoop, bundles	200	230
Hemp, bales	1	..
Iron, pigs, tons	19	2
Iron, bars, tons	1040	1250
Lard, kegs	4	22
Lard, bbls	7	22
Lard, tierces	1	..
Merchandize, pkgs	1400	4000
Millet, bushels	15	15
Nails, kegs	45	..
Oats, sacks	..	1000
Oil, bbls	27	77
Potatoes, bbls	77	..
Potatoes, bushels	200	..
Rags, bales	97	74
Rice, casks	..	4
Sugar, hhds	29	30
Sugar, bbls and bbls	213	300
Sugar, boxes	..	475
Seeds, bags	..	1000
Shingles, m	..	1000
Tobacco, hhds	54	1000
Tobacco, boxes	126	91
Tobacco, bales	197	1000
Wheat, sacks	4000	..
Wool, sacks	26	4
Woodenware, pkgs	120	1000

Louisville Flour and Grain Market.

Quite an active demand characterized the flour market during the past week. Considerable sales were made both to local dealers and to shippers from adjacent points, and prices close firm with a moderate supply on hand. Wheat is also in demand at 95@96c on arrival, and sales are made at 90@95c for prime to choice red. Corn is in good demand at 70@72c for white and 68@70c for mixed. Oats—Are in very fair demand and prices readily command 80@90c on arrival, and the selling quotations for the past few days have been 75@80c for common to fair, and 85@90c for prime to choice. Rye—

Courier-Journal.

SUNDAY AND MONDAY, AUGUST 29 AND 30.

ROUND-ABOUT.

I.

Cartoon Point.

It has been already announced that this charming caricaturist will return to this country early this autumn. She comes under an engagement with that experienced impresario, Max Stenkrock. She will be accompanied in the proposed tour through the country by several celebrated artists, among them Rittice, a pianist of great reputation abroad. In point of culture and sweetness, there are few voices on the stage at present comparable to hers. Carlotta's success in Europe during the past year has been noted flattering; and there is every reason to believe that it was due to her great merit as an artist alone, and not to any extraneous influences.

II.

The American-German Fable.

Count Bismarck has very sagaciously granted a concession to a number of capitalists to lay a cable between Northern Germany and the United States. He reserves the right of selecting the spot whence the cable is to be landed and examining any cables the company may buy for use. He will lease the regulations which are to govern it, and the charges are not to be higher than other cable companies. The cable is to be constructed in the best known manner. An interruption for two years in working it annuls the concession. All differences will be left to the arbitration of three judges nominated by the Prussian Supreme Court. The advantage and convenience of this cable to the German population in America cannot be estimated, as it will greatly facilitate their intercourse with the Fatherland.

III.

Tilton's Tilt.

Theodore Tilton, who is a thick and mighty luminary in the circle of isms, and the editor of the Independent, upon whose slightest word the faithful of the Radical Woman's Rights and the variety of other hobbies hang for guidance, has written an article on that wayward sister Mrs. Stowe, which is a bitter rebuke to her for her "unhallowed act of making the dead revile the dead." To be thus attacked in the house of her friends must be a mortifying surprise to her. Tilton, however, proceeds in cold blood to analyze her story, and winds up with this opinion: "Mrs. Stowe, in penning her late paper, seems to have repressed her better judgment and nobler self. An offence against Christian charity is more ungentle in a woman than in a man. It is a rude act in any human hand to jar the dust of graves."

IV.

"Tone Over Tone."

The Washington belles are in mourning. A calamity has befallen them. Mr. Antrobus, a handsome young Englishman of great wealth and recently connected with the English Legation, is said to have left the diplomatic service because holy orders at Exeter. Here is another lamentable instance of disappointment in high life. The idea of so charming and delightful a young swell escaping the matrimonial noose which caught old Baron Bodisco, the Viscount Treilhard, Mr. Howard, and others of the diplomatic corps on duty in Washington is harrowing to the pouting beauties of the capital. It was bad enough to have so nice a young fellow ordered away, but that he should don a monk's cowl was too bad. By all means let Father Antrobus return and be the confessor to the fair ones whom he has so cruelly escaped. Until then, let the girls chant, Antrobus, your nolumus.

V.

Gustave Dore.

Mr. Blanchard Jerrold, a son of the late Douglas Jerrold, has been so fortunate as to secure the matchless pencil of this great artist to illustrate the Memoirs of his work on London life in its various phases. Dore is hard at work, and takes his subjects from actual life from the lowest haunts up to the most aristocratic quarters of the town. This series of illustrations is looked forward to by the English literary and artistic circles with much curiosity. The wonder is how he can find the time to draw the immense number of pictures he does when he is overrun at all hours with visitors, and is very fond of going out himself. His facility and rapidity are wonderful. What a fine fantastic touches he will dash off a picture which would appear to have taken hours of careful labor. Like Gavarni, he loves to sketch the follies of the day and show in a few happy efforts the present, as it is.

LONDON.

A Quick Trip—What it Costs to go from Louisville to London—Rinaldo Rinaldi Rides From Asylum to Asylum—An Affecting Scene in Court—The Cracow Nun—En Route for Germany.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

LONDON, Aug. 16, 1869.

I am going, in the first place, to take you from Louisville to London in just a dozen lines. We started on the mailboat on Wednesday, the 28th of May, took the Atlantic and Great Western train at Cincinnati Thursday morning, the 27th; reached New York Friday night, the 28th; went on board the Atlantic Saturday, the 29th, gliding out to sea that afternoon; and, without an adventure, we anchored off the docks, near Blackwall, about daylight on Tuesday, the 8th of June. Thus, from Louisville to London, the journey covered only thirteen days. The expense, for two or us, was exactly two hundred and twenty-five dollars in greenbacks. Fifty dollars carried us from Louisville to New York. One hundred and seventy-five dollars carried us from New York to London. It is best to be particular about details, and here you shall have them. From Black-well's we went by street cars in twenty minutes. I called a cab at Finchurch street, and we were set down at the mouth of St. James street and Piccadilly. Ten minutes later found us domiciled at No. 16 New Kent street, close by, and that same night we heard Nilsson as Ophelia, which is her best performance.

THE REIGNING DIVINITY.

Wilson looks like Ada Webb and sings like Jenny Lind. She is blithe and voluptuous. Her acting is a cross between Kellogg's best and Charlotte Cushman's, and she easily and gracefully falls to carry the house by a sort of storm. Her *Ophelia* does not bring out the abandon of her nature sufficiently; she is gorgeous as the Traviata. They say she is very rich; very interesting in private; very prudent and not a bit sentimental. So, there's no chance for the Prince of Wales, who is dead gone on Miss Wilson dresses beautifully off and on the stage. I meet her frequently driving in Hyde Park. Once I saw her row a boat across the Serpentine. Gods, what an arm! The young Dukes and Lords that looked on were in ecstasies; the women all jealous; the grooms in livery; the police and the park-keepers preposterously solemn, pompous and attentive. That prince donna would look back to Paris last year. Rumor has somehow mixed her up matrimonially with a distinguished English novel writer. I dare say there's nothing in it.

THE PARKS IN SUMMER.

It is of course very dull in London now. Nearly being gone, the "shades" and it's "butterflies" have gone too. Even the parks are sad. The fact is that any differences of opinion as to the counter attractions of London end to the country during spring and early summer disappear when once the season has drawn to a close. One of such perverted taste as the prime Duke of Queensbury could flourish once in a century or so; and in the beginning of August all free agents take flight in flocks like swallows. Then comes the hard time for belated fashionables and would-be fashionables whose instincts are mastered by circumstances over which they have no control. At no time has the lyric greater reason to sneer or the philanthropist to weep at their abject submission to the delusion who dominates them. If you are constrained to coop yourself up in a great city at all, just when nature, attired in her most wickedly garb, pauses in the changing moods of early summer, is luring you to the country, why, in many places you may be very much worse off than in London. If you want comfort, look at other capitals. You have to drive far out of Paris in your search for shade before it is crowned with most partial success under the dishonored trees that represent the timber of the Bois de Boulogne. At Vienna, through the city and the Leopoldstadt, it is driving, not walking, journey to the Prater, although it is true you are something better repaid when you reach it. The Prado at Madrid is scarcely a mass of shade as the Mansanares is void of water. The wood in the Tiergarten at Berlin does discredit even to the wretched sand it shelters in. At Brussels you must climb a hill to a perkiet; at the Hague, of course, you have to thread canals to a swamp. Even in the small Germ-n capitals, as a rule, there is no such thing as rus in urbe, while at Naples, Palermo and most southern cities anything loftier than a shrubbery is at a discount, as likely to stifle the faint air breathing off the sea, and then you turn night into day and ventilate your parched persons in the darkness. In London the chances are you live within rifle-shot of a very tolerable presentment of the country you are divorced from. In Hyde Park, even in August, there is over your head a something an imaginative poet might apostrophize as cool masses of shade; around you stretches a turf whose accustomed green way pass for green; in its trim flower-beds there are colors not much more unlike those of the country than a five-year-old Maclese to a Paul Veronese. To drivers and loungers long familiarized with sinecured walks, paving-stones, and area railings the park shows little that is artificial. Try after a six weeks' drought dose to the country-bred. One might fancy that dirty-hound Londonism would swarm toward it as naturally as the trout flung gasping on the bank tries to wriggle back to its native element. So it is, as long as horses and chariots make the various approaches perilous, and while all rural illusions are scared away by the noisy hosts of fashion. But after the annual height at a certain movable day, dates, called by the weather, the season, and a combination of contingencies, the park is utterly deserted by the pseudo-aristocracy as if all the reformers had given themselves rendezvous there. Among the locusts of society being seen by no one else that no one dare risk detection. The stray exceptions are Cabinet Ministers or disfinguished M. P.'s and their families, men whose position glorifies what would otherwise be their shame; or some eccentric of a Lord L'Estrange, who likes throwing down his gauntlet to all the world.

A SAD CASE.

Quite a scene occurred in one of the London courts yesterday. Ellen Tipper, a "very neat and comely young woman, about eighteen years of age," was charged with stealing. When she was brought in to receive her sentence, standing close to the reporters, "with some considerable feeling addressed the bench as follows: She spoke of her unfortunate misfortune in getting mad, chiefly through drink, and confessed, "I can't express to you the bitterness of treatment I experienced from that young man, and confidently do know that a situation, but when they came to know that that I had been living with the young man they cast me out of doors. My lord, I have only one friend. He has been with me, and I now well know the goodness of His hand. I hope that will be a warning to me and to others around me never to be led away by people that are older than themselves, who ought to have known better. I hope that the same Almighty who has forgiven me the sins I have committed—for during the time that I have been in prison I have prayed earnestly, and He has heard me—I hope He will send you, my lord, a kind heart to pass as light a punishment as you can on a poor and unfortunate girl." Thereupon "sobs were audible in various parts of the court, and at its close the prisoner leant forward on the rail of the dock, and, burying her face in her handkerchief, appeared to be crying bitterly."

THE CRACOW NUN.

We have had so few good horrors lately that I hope we are not going to be disappointed about the nun at Cracow. The Univers of the 5th inst. says that the Carmelite sisters at Cracow have been the victims of an abominable combination of intriguing Jews, Protestants, and Free thinkers, with the complicity, if not under the direct inspiration, of the Austrian Minister. The Superioress of these the Univers states, belongs to an honorable family, and had received an excellent education. Under the impression that she was called to a religious life, she first intended to enter the Convent of the Visitation. After several trials, however, she was thought to be mistaken as to her vocation. Her piety was fervent, and in many respects she showed great merit; but she was so excessively scrupulous that she feared she would lose her senses. At a later date she offered herself to the Carmelites and was received into their convent. She was greatly pleased, however, here became worse and ended in madness. The good Carmelite sisters thought she would fare better in their hands than with a mad doctor, and, accordingly kept her in their convent. It was a heavy cross to them, but Carmelites only live to carry the cross. There is no foundation for the statement that they ill-treated her. The "filthy hole" she occupied was, in fact, a clean and well-aired room. A close examination of the poor patient has disclosed no traces of the tortures she is said to have suffered for twenty-one years. Altogether the Univers thinks she has been very confidential, and, if this is really the case, our penny-a-liners ought to do some kind of penance, otherwise they deserve to have their eyes scratched out by the good Carmelite sisters of Cracow.

CONCLUSION.

We go hence for the "regular Swiss round." From Switzerland we shall proceed to Germany, Heaven send us fine weather! I have been looking out anxiously for statistics. Just now my eye fell on some curious tables, showing the consumption of beer in Europe. They are compiled by a learned professor in Berlin. The total quantity manufactured by estimates at this prodigious figure of five thousand millions of litres, more than one-half of which is brewed nationally as exports, the Kral of Prussia" [illegible]. The average number of litres consumed per inhabitant in 1868 was in Bavaria, 154; England, 113; Belgium, 69; Austria, 32; France, 30; Prussia, 18; Spain, 2; Russia, 1; Italy, 1. Referring to the latter, "the happy drunk in his native country, the author candidly owns that he is personally responsible for six litres a day, or one litre per annum. So you see I am safe, for I sell only this quantity, and as the manufacture still goes on I expect my share of revenue, as well as in Munich when I get there.

C.

NEW YORK.

Dried Up—After the Play—Literary Life in the Metropolis—The "Greeley"—An Adventure with a Member of the Late "Corps de Ballet"—Jenkins—Beecher—Cooper—Mrs. Vanderbilt—Down-Town Gossip.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

NEW YORK, August 26, 1869.

It is blistering hot. Not a breath of the city's story window, over roof and spire, and I see nothing but piercing and perpendicular rays of sunshine carrying death into every street and alley. Out at sea there is a yellow dreariness overcrusting the lazy waves. The sails hang listlessly over the bay. No breeze, no rain, only sun and dust, and dust and sun, scorching, penetrating, consuming. I shall not trouble myself to get you up much of a letter; I propose you lie down on the ground quietly. You may take a dozen cat-naps as you read, for I shall as I write. There is a hand-organ playing under a neighboring tree below. But the monkey refuses to dance. Sensible monkey! I'd see the organ and the organ-grinder dashed before I'd dance a single measure or dress as a poor and unfortunate girl." Thereupon "sobs were audible in various parts of the court, and at its close the prisoner leant forward on the rail of the dock, and, burying her face in her handkerchief, appeared to be crying bitterly."

THE CRACOW NUN.

We have had so few good horrors lately that I hope we are not going to be disappointed about the nun at Cracow. The Univers of the 5th inst. says that the Carmelite sisters at Cracow have been the victims of an abominable combination of intriguing Jews, Protestants, and Free thinkers, with the complicity, if not under the direct inspiration, of the Austrian Minister. The Superioress of these the Univers states, belongs to an honorable family, and had received an excellent education. Under the impression that she was called to a religious life, she first intended to enter the Convent of the Visitation. After several trials, however, she was thought to be mistaken as to her vocation. Her piety was fervent, and in many respects she showed great merit; but she was so excessively scrupulous that she feared she would lose her senses. At a later date she offered herself to the Carmelites and was received into their convent. She was greatly pleased, however, here became worse and ended in madness. The good Carmelite sisters thought she would fare better in their hands than with a mad doctor, and, accordingly kept her in their convent. It was a heavy cross to them, but Carmelites only live to carry the cross. There is no foundation for the statement that they ill-treated her. The "filthy hole" she occupied was, in fact, a clean and well-aired room. A close examination of the poor patient has disclosed no traces of the tortures she is said to have suffered for twenty-one years. Altogether the Univers thinks she has been very confidential, and, if this is really the case, our penny-a-liners ought to do some kind of penance, otherwise they deserve to have their eyes scratched out by the good Carmelite sisters of Cracow.

CONCLUSION.

We go hence for the "regular Swiss round." From Switzerland we shall proceed to Germany. Heaven send us fine weather! I have been looking out anxiously for statistics. Just now my eye fell on some curious tables, showing the consumption of beer in Europe. They are compiled by a learned professor in Berlin. The total quantity manufactured by estimates at this prodigious figure of five thousand millions of litres, more than one-half of which is brewed nationally as exports, the Kral of Prussia" [illegible]. The average number of litres consumed per inhabitant in 1868 was in Bavaria, 154; England, 113; Belgium, 69; Austria, 32; France, 30; Prussia, 18; Spain, 2; Russia, 1; Italy, 1. Referring to the latter, "the happy drunk in his native country, the author candidly owns that he is personally responsible for six litres a day, or one litre per annum. So you see I am safe, for I sell only this quantity, and as the manufacture still goes on I expect my share of revenue, as well as in Munich when I get there.

C.

NEW YORK.

Dried Up—After the Play—Literary Life in the Metropolis—The "Greeley"—An Adventure with a Member of the Late "Corps de Ballet"—Jenkins—Beecher—Cooper—Mrs. Vanderbilt—Down-Town Gossip.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

NEW YORK, August 26, 1869.

It is blistering hot. Not a breath of the city's story window, over roof and spire, and I see nothing but piercing and perpendicular rays of sunshine carrying death into every street and alley. Out at sea there is a yellow dreariness overcrusting the lazy waves. The sails hang listlessly over the bay. No breeze, no rain, only sun and dust, and dust and sun, scorching, penetrating, consuming. I shall not trouble myself to get you up much of a letter; I propose you lie down on the ground quietly. You may take a dozen cat-naps as you read, for I shall as I write. There is a hand-organ playing under a neighboring tree below. But the monkey refuses to dance. Sensible monkey! I'd see the organ and the organ-grinder dashed before I'd dance a single measure or dress as a poor and unfortunate girl." I walks from *Trovisti*, and it sounds like the dead march in *Saul*. Bastai how hot it is. I wonder if my little friend Dante found it much worse when he went down there?

LITERARY LIFE.

Last night after the play was over I strolled up Fifth avenue and into Madison square, where there used to be a place of literary and convivial resort called *The Gentle*. The room was shining with gas, the melodeon (it was Robertson's new pieces) and the German music which the orchestrin senders very sweetly. I found myself the rather of three of these in a no longer any "grotto" in Thirty-second street. Four brown stones stand where the old tumble-down stood, and just above the door is a modest sign, secret ale and beer, I saw—in a spacious parlor—a most sentimental and amusing flirtation going on between Miss Kate Claxton, Mr. Dion Boucicault, and one of her adorers. A girl was playing a guitar in the veranda, next door. There was a roar of cannon from the opposite. I lay my cigar at the lamp which illuminates the alley crossing; and I said "this is change." The *Gentle* was a favorite with Poe. Willis frequented it, and Halleck. To his memory before he got one of his own. Morris, the Clarkes, Spaulding, and all the *literati* were known to it by name. There are now no Bohemians in those days. The Bohemians came later—a wild, vagabondish set who imported their shaggy and manufactured their vices—chose a cellar down town for their rendezvous. In 1857, The Grotto was sold for $10,000. It could not now be bought for ten times that sum. So you see the change has been for the better. Bohemianism now means little more than vagrancy. A Bohemian is no longer respectable. The idea was always a sham. The present race of literary men are hard workers. They lead decent lives. They are tolerably well paid. And though they improve their journalism they will improve their income. They live, for the most part, in comfortable lodgings, and most doubtless have a long hair and other artistic affectations, and now and then marry into a comfortable living. Several of them make $5,000 a year. I know two who make $8,000 a year. The Tribune is an expensive city, and a good deal is required to keep an ordinary pot boiling. The most profitable kind of writing is undoubtedly tortical and scientic matter for the newspapers. The least profitable is poetry. Fiction is a drug in the market.

JENKINS IS BLESSED.

Commodore Vanderbilt has just married. I hope his wife will prove a God-send to him, for the wedding is a God-send to Jenkins. The "season" is wearing out. Fashionable topics of discussion were becoming dangerously scarce. There was alarm in the camp of the faithful followers of the gay old vestal; when lo—Jenkins! Jenkins, who ought to retire but condescends to relieve the monotony and save Jenkins. You can rely upon it—I have it from the most reliable authority—that the bring irrefragible proof to substantiate the statement—that the sole object which this amiable and accomplished Commodore had in his marriage was the preservation of Jenkins. Jenkins is accordingly grateful. He neglects everything; he has forgotten everything; he knows all about it, and he tells all he knows. Then he is so free and independent. Nothing of the tuft-hunter in him; oh, no! He is so much. He describes the toilettes and the personal appearance of the parties like an artist. He discusses the marriage as an affair of state. He is happy. I hope, too, that Vanderbilt is happy. I hope that Mrs. Vanderbilt is happy. They have done so much for Jenkins, and Jenkins has been so cheerful and busy, that they ought to be happy. The summer birds are singing; the sea gulls cry joyously off the beach; the pleasant days go by; the world of the fantastic swings along toward the autumn. Is there anything to make us sad? Let us hope not. Let us hope that Jenkins will make it all right. Let us hope that Janney and May, June and December, and all that sort of thing, will come round smooth and even. I dare say the old girl of the period and the old boy of the period, and young and old and all of us, may be happy yet. Why not? I sometimes wish I were Commodore Vanderbilt; but I'd rather be Stewart or the Prince of Wales. But I leave these things to Jenkins. It is his business to moralize, not mine. I envy

"No sabob his riches nor fame,
Nor the honors that wait him to-morrow."

Since the declin. \ the naked drama, we hear little and see \ of the yellow-haired beauties who gave to it its chief attraction. Where are they? What has become of them? The other day, crossing Fulton ferry, there was nearly a collision and a great panic. In the confusion, a young female, who stood next me, exhibited so much pluck and composure that I ventured to say, "Why are you not frightened like all the others?"

"Because," she replied very readily, "if the worst comes to the worst, I can swim."

"Ah, you swim!"

"Yes."

The danger over, we sat down in adjoining chairs, and when the boat landed happened to be going the same way. She had a box of music under her arm, and carried in her hand a violin case. I rejicted her of the latter. She was grateful. She became confidential as we were dragged along slowly up town. You see I am passed all wickedness. I am grisled. The hour was six o'clock. It was a little cloudy. So we fell into a very familiar conversation.

"How far do you go?" I asked.

"To the corner of Fourth avenue and Fifty-seventh street."

"Are you a teacher?"

"Yes."

"You give lessons on the violin?"

"No; I teach dancing."

"Indeed! Have you a large class? How long have you been teaching? You look very young."

"O, I'm not twenty. I have only a small class yet, but I have only taught six months. I expect to do better."

"You may the violin?"

"A little."

There was a pause. My young friend looked as if she wished to say something more. I looked as if I was dying of all the pretty, yellow haired girls in New York. She saw she could trust me.

"You see," she continued, "it has been hard times with us since the newspapers have been abusing the spectacular. Are you a reporter?"

I said "No, I am a mere painter."

"An artist," she said in gratefully. "Well, as I said, it has been hard times. I was second in the *corps de ballet* at BURGH. I lost my place. In fact, the manager left for the far West; I used the money to support me. It's all played out. I went with a circus, and that's how I got my fingers stiff. Of my own will to run. Although I am only twenty-three, I am old in misfortune. Finally I started a dancing academy, and as I do my own playing my fingers are light and I get on pretty well now."

"And the violin?"

"I'll never go into a theater again. They throw you out of the orchestra the moment you get a chance. It's the meanest business in the world."

"Indeed!"

"He teaches dancing, too. We shall unite our pupils. That will be nice, won't it? You are very kind to help me with my things. I suppose you think me a chatter-box; so I am. Good-bye."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Interior Republican circles are seriously troubled by a little incident that occurred last night. It appears that a Mr. Field lately employed as office-boy in the Tribune office has set up as reporter on the staff of a Brooklyn paper. In that capacity he attended a meeting of engineers in the Bowery, whence he was, by resolution, excluded on account of his youth. The lad is said to be intelligent and polite; made a very good office-boy for the Tribune; makes a satisfactory reporter for Brooklyn; and the Republicans don't see why he should not be allowed the peaceful pursuit of his vocation. The bother about the business is, that the men who expelled him are Republicans.

Gov. Senter, of Tennessee, is here. He says that while he was in Washington he met Stokes, who says he has given up to carry the hatchet. The Republican leaders treat Senter suspiciously. There is no doubt that he will go home a wheel if not a better officials. Great Again, however, is full for Senter, who is considered a mere sheep and sweetheart. Greeley says he doesn't understand Tennessee politics at all.

Gen. Dix is greatly encouraged over his recent arrest. He says it is a "high-handed affair." It is surmised that he will carry himself off to Europe. He is a spectacular old driveler, and but that he is to nobody's way would be a good riddance.

The Fenian Congress, which assembled yesterday at Masonic Hall, creates little or no attention and will amount to nothing. The Irish are complaining that the public is weary of the programme has nothing new in it. John Savage, who lately returned from France, will hardly be able to organize another "invasion of Canada."

It is believed that the Sun, newspaper, is preparing to hoist the flag of the new party movement. The World is attempting to split. Roscrans is now talked of as the possible "coming man," with John Quincy Adams for Vice President. Roscrans and Adams, how do you like it?

The musical season will open brilliantly. Legitimate opera will not be the mgrs. Gassaniale is in the assessment and we shall have a lot of new singers and performers.

Magazines and the book trade, the authors and the article, are very dull—nothing doing and not much prospect.

ACORN.

CLARK COUNTY FAIR.

Splendid Exhibition of Cattle, Horses, &c.—Liberal Hospitality Distinguished Gentlemen—Beautiful Ladies—Hopes and Hopes.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

WINCHESTER, KY., August 27, 1869.

The fair of the Clark County Agricultural Association has now reached its fourth day, and has been a perfect success. Under the management of able and energetic officers, business has been dispatched quickly, good order preserved and perfect satisfaction given.

THE WEATHER.

The weather, which has been intolerably hot for some days past, was made pleasant and bearable by a refreshing shower, which fell the second day of the fair. By it the immense clouds of dust were soothed and quieted on the bosom of mother earth. Although solar heat is still reasonably fair, it is sufficient to prevent the crowd from rushing daily in count less numbers to see each other and

THE EXHIBITION.

The ladies' articles which were exhibited the first day did great credit to the dainty fingers that fashioned them. We are not a connoisseur in such things, but the fair judges pronounced them excellent. The quilts were was said by old herdsmen to be the best they had ever seen, and the Vauneteen, Hughesen and Warfields, all of whom were there with their beautiful thoroughbreds, never looked lovelier than when brought in battle array against their opponents. Shorthorns and Devonshires had in his marriage was the preservation of Jenkins. Jenkins is accordingly grateful. He neglects everything; he has forgotten everything; he knows all about it, and he tells all he knows. Then he is so free and independent. Nothing of the tuft-hunter in him; oh, no! He is so much. He describes the toilettes and the personal appearance of the parties like an artist. He discusses the marriage as an affair of state. He is happy. I hope, too, that Vanderbilt is happy. I hope that Mrs. Vanderbilt is happy. They have done so much for Jenkins, and Jenkins has been so cheerful and busy, that they ought to be happy. The summer birds are singing; the sea gulls cry joyously off the beach; the pleasant days go by; the world of the fantastic swings along toward the autumn. Is there anything to make us sad? Let us hope not. Let us hope that Jenkins will make it all right. Let us hope that January and May, June and December, and all that sort of thing, will come round smooth and even. I dare say the old girl of the period and the old boy of the period, and young and old and all of us, may be happy yet. Why not? I sometimes wish I were Commodore Vanderbilt; but I'd rather be Stewart or the Prince of Wales. But I leave these things to Jenkins. It is his business to moralize, not mine. I envy

"No sabob his riches nor fame,
Nor the honors that wait him to-morrow."

Since the declin. \ the naked drama, we hear little and see \ of the yellow-haired beauties who gave to it its chief attraction. Where are they? What has become of them? The other day, crossing Fulton ferry, there was nearly a collision and a great panic. In the confusion, a young female, who stood next me, exhibited so much pluck and composure that I ventured to say, "Why are you not frightened like all the others?"

"Because," she replied very readily, "if the worst comes to the worst, I can swim."

"Ah, you swim!"

"Yes."

The danger over, we sat down in adjoining chairs, and when the boat landed happened to be going the same way. She had a box of music under her arm, and carried in her hand a violin case. I rejicted her of the latter. She was grateful. She became confidential as we were dragged along slowly up town. You see I am passed all wickedness. I am grisled. The hour was six o'clock. It was a little cloudy. So we fell into a very familiar conversation.

"How far do you go?" I asked.

"To the corner of Fourth avenue and Fifty-seventh street."

"Are you a teacher?"

"Yes."

"You give lessons on the violin?"

"No; I teach dancing."

"Indeed! Have you a large class? How long have you been teaching? You look very young."

"O, I'm not twenty. I have only a small class yet, but I have only taught six months. I expect to do better."

"You may the violin?"

"A little."

There was a pause. My young friend looked as if she wished to say something more. I looked as if I was dying of all the pretty, yellow haired girls in New York. She saw she could trust me.

"You see," she continued, "it has been hard

Gonal bonds, first issue..... 94 @ 95
" " second " ..... 88 @ 90
" " third issue..... 73 @ 75
" " fourth issue..... 73 @ 75
Louisville Gas bonds, old..... 90 @ 95
" " new..... 90 @ 95
Jeffersonville Railroad bonds, old..... 90 @ 95
" " new..... 90 @ 95
L. & F. R. R. bonds (6 brands)..... 90 @ 95
L. & C. R. R. bonds (6 brands)..... 90 @ 95
" " (7 brands)..... 90 @ 95
" " (8 brands)..... 90 @ 95
City 6s Elizabethtown & Paducah RR..... 90 @ 95
Ohio River Railroad bonds..... 90 @ 95

Bonds marked * are sold with interest added.

COMMERCIAL.

A steady revival of trade and all interests of stocks is going on to most all the various departments of commerce in this city. The various railroads and lines of steamers from the East continue to pour out at our depots and landings tons upon tons of freight and merchandize generally, of which a vast amount is consigned to Louisville merchants, and that they expect to do a large and profitable business this coming fall is a question beyond a doubt. Active preparations are going on in every store and warehouse in the city to transact a lively and extensive trade in the manufactured and Eastern lines, and the merchants in those sections are still find late markets as cheap and as complete in assortments as any market in the Union, and our dealers a liberal-minded people, willing to encourage their worthy small profits, by making quick sales.

INCOME AND EXPORTS

for the last twenty-four hours by the Frankfort, Nashville, Jeffersonville, and New Albany railroads, and the river. (Furnished by the Board of Trade):

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Apples, green, bbls	8	30
Bacon, sides	60	
Bacon, casks	60	144
Beans, bbls	74	100
Bran, sacks	50	100
Bale Rope, coils	2	40
Cheese, bbls		611
Cheese, pkgs	40	40
Candles, boxes	264	264
Coal, bushels	1,000	1,000
Corn, bbls	395	1200
Coal, sacks		44
Cotton, bales	1	51
Fruit, green, pkgs	200	51
Fruit, dried, pkgs	50	
Eggs, bbls and bbls	79	
Flour, bbls	1,000	747
Furniture, pkgs	107	107
Hides, bales	193	110
Hay, tons	134	
Hash, bbls	250	250
Hominy, bbls	20	2
Iron, pigs, tons	10	10
Iron, old, bbls and pkgs	1042	1042
Lard, kegs	4	4
Lard, bags	4	40
Malt, sacks	100	100
Meal, bbls	1,000	1,000
Molasses, pkgs	100	100
Mules, head	15	15
Nails, kegs	100	100
Oats, sacks	44	
Oil, bbl		7
Potatoes, bbls	27	27
Pork, meat, bbls	71	71
Pork, lard, bbls	20	20
Rice, casks		11
Sugar, hhds	20	20
Sugar, bbls and bbls	212	212
Salt, bbls		475
Shingles, m		4
Shingles, bu		6
Tobacco, leaf, hhds	24	24
Tobacco, leaf, boxes	120	120
Tobacco, leaf, bales	130	130
Whisky, bbls	317	317
Wagons, pkgs	100	100
Wool, sacks	4	4
Woodenware, pkgs	120	120

Louisville Flour and Grain Market.

Quite an active demand characterized the flour market during the past week. Considerable sales were made both at local dealers and for shipment to the South and East, prices for which remained quite steady during the week, but little disposition is shown on the part of operators to invest their money at the present time. Receipts and shipments have been as follows: Receipts, 11,107 sacks; shipments, 1,000 sacks. Sales: 1,000 sacks at $1.10; sacks at $1.15; white at $1.20@1.30 on arrival.

CORN—Is very firm, and prices still commands 70 to 90c on arrival, with sales of 5 to 7c advance. Receipts, 1,000 sacks; shipments, 1,000 sacks shelled. Dealers are holding corn, sacks included, at 90@95c on arrival, and sales are made at 85@90c.

OATS—Are very firm, scarce, and in active demand at 60@65c on arrival, and sales are made at 50 to 55c from store.

RYE—Is reported firm and receipts readily command 85@90c on arrival, and the selling quotations are at 80@85c. The outside figure is for prime.

BARLEY—Is in good demand with light offerings; sales are made at from $1.15 to 1.30 per bush.

MALT—Is steady with a fair demand. We quote No. 1 fall at $1.90@2.00; No. 1 and 2 spring at $1.70@1.80; Canada malt $1.90; corn malt at $1.60@1.70.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

No special changes have occurred in the tobacco market during the past week. Sales have been light, but prices are held firm for all grades. Several lots of fine lots of trash have been sold, and sales of the tobacco-growing districts, which have been on a tobacco-growing boom for years. The following table shows the receipts of each house for the week ending this evening, and for the current tobacco year:

	Sales for the week.	Sales for the year.
Pickett House	79	2,000
Farmers' House	63	2,513
Ninth Street House	60	2,000
Boone House	40	2,000
Louisville House	30	1,000
Planters' House	17	1,135
Hogsheads	289	14,448

The sales to-day at four of the auction warehouses aggregated 80 hhds, with rejection of bids on 5 hhds.

The LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 18 hhds as follows: 7 hhds dropping and 11 hhds Bardstown county, 1 at 3½ and 1 at 10 50; 3 hhds logs from Hancock county, 1 at $7.75, 1 hhd frosted trash at $4 50; 5 hhds medium to good leaf from Hancock county, 3 at $10 each, 1 at $10 25, 1 at $10 50, 1 at $12 25; 5 hhds fine to extra fine leaf from Bardstown county, 2 at $9 50, 2 at $9 75, 1 at $9 50, 1 at $9 10, 1 at $9.

The BOONE HOUSE sold 9 hhds as follows: 2 hhds Taylor county lugs, 1 from Bullitt county, 87 50; 4 hhds Green county lugs and leaf at $6 10, 6 65, 7 65, and 8 50; 2 hhds, 1 lugs at $9 10 and 1 at $13, and 1 hhd fine leaf from Barren county at $9 20.

The NINTH-STREET HOUSE sold 9 hhds as follows: 4 hhds Breckinridge county leaf at $10 50; 5 hhds medium shipping at $11 50; 1 hhd lugs at $6 10.

The FARMERS' HOUSE sold 7 hhds as follows: 4 hhds Barren county leaf, $10 00@10 75; 1 hhd lugs from Hart county at $6 50; 2 hhds country lugs, $7 10@7 60.

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 5 hhds as follows: 1 hhd Taylor county leaf, $12 25; 1 hhd Green county medium short, $9 50; 3 hhds lugs, $7 90@8 50; 1 hhd Breckinridge county leaf, $10 75.

Louisville Grocery Market.

SUGARS—The demand for New Orleans sugars was steady during the past week, and prices were firmly maintained. The various grades are quoted as follows:

Fine	14½@15c
Superfine	15½@16c
Extra	16½@17c
Extra family	17½@18c
A No. 1	18½@19c
Fancy	19½@20c

SYRUP—The tone of the dispatches to-day from the leading markets of the country reports this article dull and nominal, with a tendency to decline. The local market is quiet during the week, and but little disposition is shown on the part of operators to invest their money at the present time. New Orleans syrup is selling by the barrel at $1.10; amber $1.15; white $1.20@1.30 on arrival.

CORN—Is very firm, and prices still commands 70 to 90c on arrival, with sales of 5 to 7c advance. Receipts, 1,000 sacks; shipments, 1,000 sacks shelled. Dealers are holding corn, sacks included, at 90@95c on arrival, and sales are made at 85@90c.

OATS—Are very firm, scarce, and in active demand at 60@65c on arrival, and sales are made at 50 to 55c from store.

RYE—Is reported firm and receipts readily command 85@90c on arrival, and the selling quotations are at 80@85c. The outside figure is for prime.

BARLEY—Is in good demand with light offerings; sales are made at from $1.15 to 1.30 per bush.

MALT—Is steady with a fair demand. We quote No. 1 fall at $1.90@2.00; No. 1 and 2 spring at $1.70@1.80; Canada malt $1.90; corn malt at $1.60@1.70.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

No special changes have occurred in the tobacco market during the past week. Sales have been light, but prices are held firm for all grades. Several lots of fine lots of trash have been sold, and sales of the tobacco-growing districts, which have been on a tobacco-growing boom for years. The following table shows the receipts of each house for the week ending this evening, and for the current tobacco year:

	Sales for the week.	Sales for the year.
Pickett House	79	2,000
Farmers' House	63	2,513
Ninth Street House	60	2,000
Boone House	40	2,000
Louisville House	30	1,000
Planters' House	17	1,135
Hogsheads	289	14,448

The sales to-day at four of the auction warehouses aggregated 80 hhds, with rejection of bids on 5 hhds.

The LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 18 hhds as follows: 7 hhds dropping and 11 hhds Bardstown county, 1 at 3½ and 1 at 10 50; 3 hhds logs from Hancock county, 1 at $7.75, 1 hhd frosted trash at $4 50; 5 hhds medium to good leaf from Hancock county, 3 at $10 each, 1 at $10 25, 1 at $10 50, 1 at $12 25; 5 hhds fine to extra fine leaf from Bardstown county, 2 at $9 50, 2 at $9 75, 1 at $9 50, 1 at $9 10, 1 at $9.

The BOONE HOUSE sold 9 hhds as follows: 2 hhds Taylor county lugs, 1 from Bullitt county, 87 50; 4 hhds Green county lugs and leaf at $6 10, 6 65, 7 65, and 8 50; 2 hhds, 1 lugs at $9 10 and 1 at $13, and 1 hhd fine leaf from Barren county at $9 20.

The NINTH-STREET HOUSE sold 9 hhds as follows: 4 hhds Breckinridge county leaf at $10 50; 5 hhds medium shipping at $11 50; 1 hhd lugs at $6 10.

The FARMERS' HOUSE sold 7 hhds as follows: 4 hhds Barren county leaf, $10 00@10 75; 1 hhd lugs from Hart county at $6 50; 2 hhds country lugs, $7 10@7 60.

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 5 hhds as follows: 1 hh

Courier-Journal.

MONDAY, AUGUST 29 AND 30.

THE NEWS.

Gold closed yesterday at 134 1-8.

A [illegible] mill is to be erected in [illegible].

[illegible] at all points east of New York [illegible].

A mountain of iron ore has been discovered [illegible].

President Grant and family returned to [illegible].

[illegible] Lawler, a pioneer merchant of [illegible], died on Tuesday.

The Baltimore Schuetzenfest closed on Friday evening, after a session of five days.

[illegible] Jewell, father of Gov. Jewell, died in Hartford, Conn., yesterday, aged 73.

The Holston and Tennessee rivers are now lower than ever known before, and still falling.

The heaviest storm of the season occurred on Friday night in Central Iowa, and has resulted in much damage.

The hotel room of Miss Sanyeah, the [illegible], was entered at Rochester on Friday night and robbed of $4,000.

[illegible] were struck by lightning at Mitchellville, Illinois, on Friday. Two men were killed and several severely injured.

Chas. M. Dillon, a letter carrier of Cincinnati, has been committed to answer the charge of abstracting $10 from a registered letter.

Vicksburg has a colored fire company. The City Council, at a recent meeting, gave them the old Independence No. 2 engine, a rattle-trap [illegible].

Governor Harriman, of New Hampshire, has made arrangements to take part in the canvass in Ohio. He will make his first speech at [illegible], on the 17th prox.

The recent rains and hot weather have revived hopes in regard to the growing corn in Indiana, but accounts from various sections of the State indicate only about half a crop.

John Cattin, the Cincinnati policeman who murdered Mr. John Robb in front of his own house, has been held in the sum of $6,000 to answer. In default of bail he was sent to jail.

The Freemasons of Murfreesboro, Tennessee, have purchased a lot of ground at a cost of [illegible], and intend erecting a spacious hall, the first floor of which will be adapted for store-rooms.

The kindling wood establishment of Jones & Taylor, the carriage manufactory of Power Bros., and several tenement houses, in [illegible], N. Y., were burnt on Friday. Loss [illegible], partly insured.

Mr. R. S. Sprouls, formerly special agent of the Treasury Department under McCulloch, was arrested in Indianapolis on Friday on the charge of conspiring with others in New Orleans to defraud the Government. He was sent on to New Orleans immediately.

The office of the receiver of taxes, in Philadelphia, was robbed, on Friday night, of [illegible], of which [illegible] were in checks, drafts, &c. As the law requires the tax receiver to make daily deposits it is supposed the securities of the receiver will have to pay for the loss.

The National Hotel, a large frame building, a lumber and shingle yard adjoining, and another building, in East St. Louis, were burned on Friday morning. Thomas Quisteron was burned to death and several others were badly injured by jumping from the windows of the hotel.

In Memphis, on Friday, Mrs. Ann Deck, a Northern lady, and teacher of the Avery Chapel colored school, murdered herself and her colored baby by leaping into a deep well containing [illegible] feet of water. She tried to destroy her [illegible] but the little fellow saved himself by running away.

ONCE MORE TO THE BREACH.

The Tiger's Lair Invaded by the Grand Jury of the City Court.

REINFORCEMENTS NEEDED.

Before their discharge yesterday, the City Court grand jury, through their foreman, John V. Cowling, Esq., presented some fifteen or twenty true bills of indictment against parties for common gambling, keeping faro banks, disorderly houses, &c. These indictments were accompanied by the following report of the foreman. Judge Craig remarked that it was timely and suggestive, and promised that the subject matter should receive due attention at his hands:

Hon. E. S. Craig, Judge of the Louisville City Court:

The Grand Jury, before dismissal, begs leave to report to you that it has endeavored to discharge to the fullest extent the duties imposed upon it, with what result the indictments found during its term of office will show.

We regret that we were unable to accomplish our task more satisfactorily, that men of whose criminality [illegible] is morally certain have escaped [illegible] lack of the positive evidence required by law, and we, too, we had a right to expect that such evidence ought to and could be had. We allude to the gamblers of this city, professional and amateur. We have made all earnest endeavor to have these men brought to justice and properly indicted, but with few exceptions our efforts have been in vain. We believe it, however, to be a part of our duty to point to the existence of these evils, unsuccessful as we and previous grand juries have been to present them to your Honor in the manner in which alone the law can deal with them. [illegible]

[illegible]

JOHN V. COWLING, Foreman.
LOUISVILLE, August 28, 1869.

Street Work.

The following contracts for city work were let [illegible] at the Engineer's office to the parties named:

C. G. Gordon, to grade and pave Montgomery or [illegible] street from the south side of Jefferson to the north side of Grayson street.

[illegible], to grade and pave the alley [illegible] of Campbell street to the west side of Beargrass creek, south fork.

To remake the gutter south side Grayson street, between Brook and Floyd.

[illegible], to grade and pave the alley running from Walnut to Marshall, between Preston and Jackson.

L. B. Read & Bro., to grade and pave High street from the west side of Bridge street, if extended, to the west side of Nineteenth street, if extended.

[illegible], to grade and pave Caldwell street from Floyd to Preston.

P. McDermot, to dig and wall a well at Twelfth and Churchill streets.

L. H. King, to grade and pave the following sidewalks: Madison street, from Nineteenth to Twentieth; on the south side of Grayson, from Fifteenth to Sixteenth; on the south side of Second street, from Walnut to Chestnut; on the west side of Preston, from Gray to the first alley north, and from Broadway to the first alley south.

E. H. Whitesides, to make sidewalks on the west side of Eighth, from Gad Chapin's north line to first alley north, and on both sides of Chestnut from Preston to Jackson.

James H. Cecil, to grade and pave the alley from Hancock to Jackson; if extended, between Laurel and Rose Lane.

[illegible], to lay a sidewalk on Hancock, from Laurel to first alley south.

[illegible] Norwood, to lay sidewalk on Walnut, from [illegible] to Jackson.

Jenkins & McMillan, to build a frame cottage on the Alms-house grounds, for the use of the colored servants in that institution.

Donations.

The following is a list of donations to the Baptist Home for helpless children:

[illegible]

MRS. J. PETER, President.
[illegible], Cor. Sec'y.
August 28th, 1869.

THE HAYMAKERS.

A Lively Game with the Club Yesterday — Kentucky [illegible].

The [illegible] club, contrary to [illegible] yesterday, [illegible] the game of [illegible] with an O-[illegible], which, in [illegible] Haymaker and Kentucky Falls City's ground, [illegible], was played at the [illegible], in the rear of Rev. Stuart [illegible].

Notwithstanding the place was far from the termination of the street railroad, there was a crowd of persons present numbering two thousand at least. Many came in private carriages and other conveyances, among which was a goodly number of ladies. The grounds were very [illegible], but have not been kept in proper order, which fact interfered a little with the good playing of both clubs.

The Haymakers arrived about 3 o'clock in a large bus, and on alighting were heartily cheered. They are a stalwart and fine-looking set of gentlemen, and betokened in their every movement quite the opposite of what one would expect them to be from the impassioned, prejudiced and shameful vituperations of the Cincinnati press.

After choosing Mr. E. M. Getman, of this city, as umpire, the game was called, and the Kentucky went to the bat. Pope was quickly put out on a foul, while Coleman immediately after went the same way on a fly catch by S. King in the left field. Ives made his first, but was subsequently left on the second base by Goddard, who was caught out by Abrams in center field. Kentucky out without a score.

McAtee led off for the Haymakers, and made his first on a ball handled badly by Ross at third base. M. King hit a ball which struck at the plate and bounded back into the crowd, letting the batter to his second base. Powers made his first while McAtee and King came home. Fisher's ball was stopped by Sherley, and the runner was put out at first. Powers came home in the mean time. S. King, in a hazardous run for home, was put out by Crooks. Side out with five scores.

The Kentucky went to the bat for their second innings, and Sherley was put out on first, to begin with. Crooks followed and went to first on called balls. Meagher's good hit was overruled by Powers, and he got his first by a hard run. Ross knocked a good left-field ball, letting Meagher home and making his first. He was afterwards put out in the run to second by Sullivan's ball, stopped by Fisher. Sullivan got his first, but was in turn put out by Pope's ball to Powers, who put it to second, heading Sullivan off and putting side out with two scores.

In the Haymakers' portion of this innings Bellan went out first on the fly by Meagher, Bearman out on first by a ball from Sherley, and M. King out at the same place by a ball from Crooks—a complete whitewash for the Haymakers. Great cheering.

In the third innings the Kentucky scored two and the Haymakers six. In the fourth innings Fisher, the regular pitcher, took his place, which had so far been filled by Bearman. His lightning balls however soon blistered the hands of Bellan, the substitute catcher, and on the fifth innings, Craver, who up to that time had been one of the spectators, by request of the Kentucky Club, who desired to see some of his fine catching, pulled off his coat and went behind the bat, at which the crowd manifested their delight with vociferous cheering. Then commenced a beautiful system of clock-work play between him and Fisher. The balls would fly past the batter before he could make up his mind to strike, and light easily and prettily in the hands of Craver, who seemed to take them without the least strain or difficulty. Notwithstanding this change from bad to worse for the Kentuckys, they didn't do so bad as might be expected. Though the first one or two that went to the bat were a little disconcerted, Goddard hit one of Fisher's bewitched balls and sent it far to the left field, and Sherley followed with another excellent hit to the extreme center. On this, the fifth inning, the Haymakers were again whitewashed, and the Kentuckys made two scores.

In the seventh innings Bellan made a home run, and there was some fine batting all around. On the eighth innings the Kentuckys were used up cleverly. Goddard out on first, Sherley the same, and Crooks out on a foul. Their opponents fared but little better, Flynn and Bellan retiring on the fly in quick succession. The former by Meagher back of second base and the latter by Coleman in left field, who made one of the best catches of the game. Bearman turned the tide of ill luck by a good hit to left field, making his second base, and afterward coming in, while McAtee was at the bat. Mc. got his first, and M. King, following, let him in by a good lick. Powers was caught out on a foul ball, leaving King on second base. Side out. Two scores.

The Kentuckys then came in to the bat for the last time with eleven scores altogether to their account. Meagher was put out prettily on first, Ross and Sullivan both got to their bases. Pope knocked a foul ball and Sullivan was put out on the return. Pope tried another lick and was caught out in the far center field by Bellan who took the ball in from behind a carriage. Kentucky to the field! Fisher led off for the Haymakers and went out on a foul amid much laughter among his companions. He had failed to make a score in the whole game, something very unusual. Flynn got his first when Craver made a splendid hit, sending the ball away over the left fielder's head and making a clear home run amid great cheering. L. King made his first by a hard run. Bellan sent a good ball to left and made his second while King came home. Bearman went out on first by a ball from Sherley. McAtee's fine left field ball was fielded neatly and he got no farther than his first. M. King sent a fine one to center and made his second base. Powers was caught out on a foul and the game ended having lasted two hours and fifty minutes.

SUMMARY.

KENTUCKY.	O.	R.	HAYMAKERS.	O.	R.
Pope, c f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	McAfee, 1st b.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coleman, r f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	M. King, 2d b.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ives, c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Powers, s s.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goddard, l f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fisher, 3d b.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sherley, s s.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Flynn, r f.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crooks, p.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Craver, c f.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Meagher, 2d b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. King, l f.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ross, 3d b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bellan, c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sullivan, 1st b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bearman, p.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	27	11	Total	27	31

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total.
Kentucky	0	2	2	0	2	0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	11
Haymakers	5	0	6	2	0	5	[illegible]	2	[illegible]	31

Umpire—E. M. Getman.
Scorers—Haymakers, Jno. W. Scofield; Kentucky, Mr. Woods.

THE HAYMAKERS.

The impression seemed to prevail pretty generally yesterday, among those who had read the full particulars of the Cincinnati game, that the Haymakers were shamefully treated at that place, and that, though the Red Stockings are not blamed, the Haymakers have the sympathy and commendation of all unprejudiced persons. This impression, too, was heightened by the manner and appearance of the latter club at the grounds yesterday. They are a lively, rollicking, full-of-fun, good-natured set of young gentlemen, off on a summer's jaunt, and making the best of it. As to the gate money at Cincinnati, half of which is clearly theirs, they have refused to receive it, and proposed to the Red Stockings—with whom, by the way, they are still on the friendliest terms—that it be given to some charitable institution. Their whole action shows that they were incapable of the thousand unmanly intentions laid to their charge by the press of Cincinnati. Mr. McKeon, President of the club, whom the Cincinnatians abused so much, was found to be a quiet, unobtrusive gentlemanly gentleman. He expresses himself highly delighted with the cordial reception he and his party have met with in Kentucky. The "Old Kentucky welcome," whose fame is even in New York, he says, is verified, and the Haymakers will remember it as one of the most pleasant associations of their journey.

THE HAYMAKERS' SONG.

They are all, for a wonder, excellent vocalists, and sing together prettily. The following is their parting song from Lansingburg, which we caught from a number they sung on returning from the grounds. It has a pretty and spirited air, and they sung it with a vim:

Come all ye jolly Haymakers
And fill your glasses up;
Success to all who toss the ball,
This be our parting cup.
Our banner floats upon the breeze,
Our [illegible] wave below,
Farewell awhile to Lansingburg,
We're going westward, ho!
Chorus—Ho, boys, we're going westward, ho!
To reach our bay—
While yet we may—
We're going westward, ho!

Amid the valley of the West
Our Brothers true and tried,
Have stretched a hand to welcome us
Across the prairies wide.
We'll play them all a friendly game;
Although but short our stay,
We hope to leave some friends behind
And bring some balls away.
Chorus—Ho, boys, &c.

Now let us show the boys we meet
We play a manly game,
That we can mow our fields and theirs
For fun as well as fame;
And when some future time we start
Your westward way to roam,
We will be true, and steady too,
When we come marching home.
Chorus—Ho, boys, &c.

Upon arriving at the Louisville Hotel yesterday afternoon they were received by a large crowd with three hearty cheers. This afternoon at 4 o'clock they return to Cincinnati, where they left their baggage and traveling apparatus. There is some probability that they will yet play the Red Stockings. They are anxious to do so, and many are confident that they will come out the victors. The game, of course, will not take place at Cincinnati, and may probably be at Cedar Hill. There is some talk of such a thing, and Louisville may yet witness a grand set-too between these rival clubs for the championship of America.

High-lawn Seminary.

Among all the excellent schools which are Kentucky's, none has stood higher in the estimation of the public than that of Messrs. Grant & Butler. It will be a source of gratification to many to know that this school, essentially the same, is to be continued under the supervision of Professor Grant. He is well known in Kentucky as a gentleman, a thorough scholar and an excellent disciplinarian. He has secured a corps of experienced and skillful teachers, who will reside in the institution, and devote their whole time and attention to the moral, intellectual and physical well-being of those committed to their charge. The building is that formerly occupied by Grant & Butler's School, situated on Sixth street, between Walnut and Chestnut. The large lawn is elevated several feet above these streets, and affords ample room for healthful out-door exercise. The building is thoroughly warmed and ventilated, and is supplied with gas, water and every convenience to promote the health, comfort and intellectual progress of the students. The grounds, building, furniture and apparatus of the seminary are among the most complete and valuable in the West.

Cedar Hill.

The game at Cedar Hill yesterday afternoon was highly amusing and kept the large number of spectators in a continual roar of laughter. The umpire "Doc" was fairly posted in his part and carried out the burlesque to perfection. As will be seen by the score, the "Little Dories" had a hard tug of it and came out of the battle with only one run as a bloody trophy. The Black Stockings succeeded in securing to themselves a defeat and several lame fingers, with sundry sore joints in prospective. The following was the score and innings:

Innings.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total.
Daisies	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
B. Stockings	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

LOCAL BREVITIES.

SIXTY-SEVEN deaths last week.

THE Twelfth ward is electioneering.

THE Portland ferry is now said to be regular again.

DULL times in the City Court. Only eleven cases yesterday.

THE magistrates have a full Monday docket of peace warrants.

THE scavengers did a vast deal of scraping about town yesterday.

NEW sweet potatoes are coming in. They command a "sweet" price, too.

THERE will be an adjourned meeting of the School Board on Monday evening.

ACTIVE preparations for the fall trade are being made by all our leading business firms.

THE grand jury has been stirring up "the tiger" again, and he is fuming ferociously.

A NEGRO boy had his skull fractured yesterday, by falling from a mule, on Grayson street.

THE $100 dog case before Justice Matlack yesterday was continued until Saturday next.

A KENTUCKY dispatch to the New York Tribune mentions the return of a militia company from Lebanon county.

A BABY'S eyes were put out, yesterday on High street, by muriatic acid, administered by a thoughtless sister.

YACHTING and base ball are all the go—too much the go, we say; in fact, the danger is that they may go too far.

THE Clay-street, First-street and jail slates each had but one prisoner last night. Each of the culprits was a benzine victim.

THE delay of the Cincinnati train last night was occasioned by a slight run-off near Bargrass. Nobody hurt, and little damage.

TWO brothers, Roger and William O'Herron, wrestled in Long & Co.'s foundry yesterday. A fractured leg for Roger closed the sport.

THERE is a clerk down town who eats late suppers and terrifies his neighborhood by shouting "murder," "help," etc., after he has gone to bed.

MANY, alas, too many, of our giddy young and old townspeople need the reminder that this is the Sabbath day, which they are enjoined to keep holy.

A NEGRO in Ferguson's mill was accidentally struck by an iron hook yesterday, and was so severely injured that it was thought he could not recover.

IN Justice Matlack's Court yesterday, J. F. Hildebrand, charged with threatening his employer, H. Thierman, Jr., was required to give a peace bond of $200 for six months.

FLOYD county (Ind.) Teachers' Institute will convene in New Albany, in the High School building, to-morrow (Monday). Louisville teachers are cordially invited to attend.

TWO thirteen-year-olds—William Benson and Joseph Junot—were lodged in jail yesterday on charge of stealing four dollars from John Gould, corner of Nineteenth and Walnut streets.

CAPT. E. M. SHAW, chief of the metropolitan fire brigade, London, arrived here yesterday by the mail boat. He is said to be looking at American extinguishing apparatus in general.

COOK, GOODMAN & CO.'s weather yesterday: 7 A. M., [illegible]; 8 A. M., 84; 9 A. M., 84; 10 A. M., 86; 11 A. M., 88; 12 M., 91; 1 P. M., 91; 2 P. M., 92; 3 P. M., 92; 4 P. M., 92; 5 P. M., 91; 6 P. M., 90; 7 P. M., 88.

JANE WEATHERS and Margaret Pete, two colored ward [illegible], were each required to give $50 bail yesterday, to appear before Justice Clement Monday morning on peace warrants.

THE little Broadway Mills, of Smith & Bryan, corner of Preston and Broadway, have made since the middle of July of this season to the present time, three thousand barrels of flour, and sold every barrel of it in this city.

THE Falls City Grounds, where the Haymakers and the Kentucky Club played yesterday, held nearly twenty grasshoppers to a foot. As benches were scarce, there was an immense slaughter of the insects when the crowd sat down.

CONSTABLE JNO. D. RUTLEDGE, in an expedition into Oakland yesterday, came upon a lowly domicile in which a young white man and a coal-black negress were living together as man and wife, the negress boarding the precious youth in consideration of his society and his pious example.

A NEGRO boy, waiter on the P. W. Strader, was drowned from that boat at Shippingport last evening about seven o'clock. He attempted to jump from the boat into the yawl but slipped and fell into the river the current of which was so swift that it took him under and he was seen no more. He was about fourteen years of age and lived in New Albany. Name unknown.

THOSE of our autocratic dealers in ice who steadily refuse to sell five cents' worth evidently think their would-be nickel customers are penurious. Dear fellows, exactly the reverse is the truth of the matter. The boot is on the other foot. Have these ice kings, any more than other classes of traders, the right to force one to buy double the quantity he wants or be denied altogether? Who but the cold-shoulderers themselves will have the effrontery to answer in the affirmative?

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.

A Woman Nearly Burned to Death.

A terrible accident occurred about half-past 12 o'clock yesterday in Jeffersonville. Mr. Edward J. Wilber returned to his home on Newmarket street, between Spring and Pearl streets, with a request to his wife for dinner as soon as possible, as he had a load to haul which must be attended to with as little delay as possible. Mrs. Wilber, in her haste to prepare dinner, picked up the can to pour some coal-oil on the fire, which was already burning. The result was that the fire flashed up, the oil in the can ignited, bursting it and communicating it to Mrs. Wilber's clothes. The unfortunate woman was instantly wrapped in flames. Her screams brought her husband, who, in his endeavors to tear away the burning clothing, had his hands very badly burned. Notwithstanding that help came to hand almost simultaneously with the accident, Mrs. Wilber was terribly burned all over the body, legs, feet and head. In her efforts to remove her clothing, her hands were burned almost to a crisp. Drs. W. N. Sheets and R. D. McClure were called, and applied cotton and linseed oil. During the afternoon everything possible was done to relieve her from her intense sufferings, but it is very doubtful whether medical or constant attention will avail anything.

The Chapman Sisters.

Every preparation has been made to insure a successful season in this city. Not the least interesting portion of the subject is that its inauguration will take place to-morrow (Monday) evening, at Weisiger Hall, under the supervision of Mr. John T. Ford, the well known financier and theatrical manager of Baltimore.

He has a company, the calibre of which must command the respect of the public, and the pieces that will be presented are in the style adapted to the growing exactions of the theater-going community; and to appropriately grace the approaching festive season, those bright, particular stars, rare in our theatrical constellation, Misses Blanche and Ella Chapman, are the first to adorn the programme. These young ladies have a special claim upon Kentucky, "being to the manor born." They are the great-grand-children of Mr. Samuel Drake, who was the pioneer of the Western stage, grand-children of Alexander Drake, one of the greatest of comedians, and Mrs. A. Drake, justly termed the Siddons of America, and daughters of Harry Chapman, a splendid actor, who married Miss Julia Drake, acknowledged one of the finest soubrettes on the stage, a Louisville "born and bred citizen." These young ladies are said to possess all those beautiful flashes of inborn genius which have so marked this truly talented family.

Operatic Burlesque, like opera itself, is a grand vehicle for the harmony of sound, also a splendid medium to embody passion, feelings, emotions, and those interpreting the same must have a proper conception of the masters or they fail. These young ladies have had unbounded success wherever they have appeared. They have the odor of nationality to back their claims, and we hope to see Kentucky give a cordial welcome to her brilliant daughters.

The Orpheus Concert.

The musical public will doubtless be glad to learn that the Orpheus Society will give one of its delightful promenade concerts, at Lion Garden, on Tuesday evening of the present week. It will be under the direction of Prof. George Zoeller, which fact of itself is a worthy surety that the musical part of the entertainment will be excellent. The following is the programme:

Overture............By the Orchestra.
Chorus, "Fruehlingsmarsch"............Abt
Sung by the Orpheus.
The Wanderer............Schubert
Sung by Miss G.
Duo concertante, tenor voice and violin..Kalliwoda
Messrs. E. Bellstein and Anton Zoeller.
Basso solo, "The Pirate"............Vandenhmar
Sung by Dr. Hupfauf.
Styrian air............Eckert
Sung by Miss B.
Potpourri............By the Orchestra.
Ballad, "We met by Chance"............Kuecken
Sung by Miss W.
Soprano solo by Miss B.
Soldiers' chorus from Faust............Gounod
Sung by the Orpheus.
La Manola............Henrion
Sung by Miss I.
Flute solo, "The Hailstorm"............Ciatrnomm
Dr. Hillmann.
Duet, "I Would that My Love"............Mendelssohn
Misses B. and I.
Chorus, "The Prayer of Earth"............Zoellner
Sung by Orpheus—Orchestra accompaniment.

The Chapman Sisters.

Let it not be forgotten that to-morrow evening, at Weisiger Hall, these fascinating favorites of the theater-going world will make their appearance in the amusing burlesque of "Ixion, or the Lion of the Skies," in which they will be assisted by Mr. C. B. Bishop, the popular comedian. Expectation is on tip-toe to see Miss Blanche and Miss Ella in whose who have seen their gifted father in his palmy days, to see if the dramatic talent is not fully inherited by the talented daughters. "Ixion," the piece selected, abounds with laughable hits, pretty songs and grotesque scenes, and is well calculated to give a good idea of the versatility of these two charming sisters. There is every prospect of a full house to welcome them as their merit and worth entitle them to.

The Odd Fellows' Amulet.

A monthly magazine, bearing the above title, and to be devoted "to disseminating a knowledge of the sentiments and principles of Odd Fellowship," will be commenced at Nashville about the middle of October. The enterprise is in the hands of Messrs. Ed. Copeland and John M. Gsanne, both practical printers and young gentlemen thoroughly conversant with the literary field they propose to occupy. Their prospectus is now before the public. Such a magazine will command a liberal support not only in Tennessee but throughout the entire Southwest, for the noble Order of Odd Fellows is as powerful as it is beneficent.

The Spirit of Freemasonry.

The Southern Methodist Publishing House at Nashville has just issued in a neat pamphlet the address of Edward C. [illegible], D. D., K. T., on the Spirit of Freemasonry, delivered before the Masonic bodies of Paducah on the occasion of the celebration of the last St. John's Day. The address is published in response to the request of the Paducah lodges, and is a graceful compliment to the eloquent divine and a true appreciation of one of the richest gems of Masonic literature.

MONTHLY SALES.

What our Wholesale Merchants Did in the Month of July.

From the returns in the office of Revenue Assessor Needham, we obtain the following list, showing the amount of sales in excess of $25,000 by our principal wholesale dealers in merchandise and liquors for the month of July. It is proper to remark that some of the wholesale firms are not here enumerated, from the fact that they have either not exceeded their license, or have made returns embracing the months of May, June and July in the aggregate, and not separately. In the latter cases we found it impossible to arrive at the sales for the month of July, and hence cannot give them in the appended list. This is to be much regretted, for it deducts several hundred thousand dollars from the exhibit, in all probability.

Dorn, Barkhouse & Co.	$ 42,980
[illegible] & Co.	[illegible]
Bigger, Goodman & Co.	[illegible]
Hamilton & Bro.	[illegible]
Warren, Mitchell & Co.	120,979
McFerran, Armstrong & Co.	[illegible]
O'Bannon & Bashaw	[illegible]
J. Peter & Co.	[illegible]
S. T. Suit & Co.	[illegible]
Schroedt & Coldeway	[illegible]
Stege & Reiling	[illegible]
Schickentanz & Sewell	19,603
O. W. Thomas & Co.	[illegible]
W. H. Walker & Co.	[illegible]
Geo. W. Wicks & Co.	[illegible]
Todd & Richardson	[illegible]
A. L. & G. Robinson & Co.	100,300
Pitkin, Wiard & Co.	[illegible]
Newcomb, Buchanan & Co.	[illegible]
George S. Moore & Co.	47,006
Louisville Rolling Mill Company	[illegible]
Gheens & Co.	[illegible]
Goddard & Good	50,000
S. Barker & Co.	[illegible]
D. S. Benedict & Sons	17,500
Bamberger, Bloom & Co.	[illegible]
Henry Chambers & Co.	[illegible]
Gardner & Co.	[illegible]
Glassbrook, Grinstead & Co.	[illegible]
S. G. Henry & Co.	[illegible]
Jackson, Loving & Co.	[illegible]
Johnson, Newman & Co.	[illegible]
M. Leopold & Co.	[illegible]
Loving & McGoodwin	[illegible]
Murrell & Weller	[illegible]
Moore, Bremaker & Co.	[illegible]
Page, Ronald & Co.	[illegible]
Platt & Allen	[illegible]
Peter, Powers & Cooper	[illegible]
R. A. Robinson & Co.	[illegible]
J. M. Robinson & Co.	[illegible]
Ronald & Bro.	[illegible]
Spratt & Co.	[illegible]
Joseph T. Tompkins & Co.	[illegible]
S. Ullman & Co.	[illegible]
J. Von Borries & Co.	31,000
J. B. Wilder & Co.	[illegible]
Edward Wilder & Co.	[illegible]
W. L. Weller	[illegible]

For the information of those not posted on the subject, we give below a schedule of the conditions and rate of the internal revenue tax as applied to the various classes of dealers:

DESCRIPTION.	Rate of tax.
Sales by auction of real estate, merchandise, stocks, bonds, articles of things	1-10 of 1 p. ct.
Sales by commercial brokers of goods, wares and merchandise	1-20 of 1 p. ct.
Sales by cattle brokers in excess of $10,000 per year for each $1,000	$1 00
Sales by apothecaries, butchers, confectioners and plumbers and gas-fitters in excess of $25,000 per year, for each $1,000	1 00
Sales by wholesale dealers in excess of $50,000 per year, for each $1,000	1 00
Sales by wholesale liquor dealers in excess of $25,000 per year, for each $1,000	10 00
Sales by dealers in leaf tobacco in excess of $10,000 per year, for each $1,000	2 00
Sales by dealers in tobacco in excess of $1,000 per year, for each $1,000	2 00
Sales by manufacturers of cigars in excess of $5,000 per year, for each $1,000	2 00
Sales by manufacturers in excess of $1,000 per quarter, for each $1,000	2 00

It must not be forgotten that the above report of sales is for the dullest business period of the year. The revenue license year begins the first of May and ends, of course, the last of April. The uniformly stringent condition of trade during the months of May, June and July amply accounts for the omission from the list of many of our prominent commercial firms. It is no easy matter, in such a dearthful season, for a liquor merchant to effect sales amounting to $45,000, or a dealer in other merchandise to get off $60,000 worth, sums admitting them to the foregoing monthly list. Next month and the succeeding eight will present taller figures.

THE MILITIA IN MARION.

Latest from the Front—All Lovely Up to Date.

Adjutant Peck, of the Helm Guards, with a small detail of men, returned to this city yesterday from Marion county, to procure horses and other material for active service. He reports "the boys" all well and awaiting orders. The murderers of Crowdus have been indicted, and will be hunted down, if there be any virtue in a thorough search with competent guides. The following letter from Camp Hewitt has all there is of the present condition of affairs.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

CAMP HEWITT, MARION COUNTY, KY., August 26, 1869.

For the last four days we have been encamped 3½ miles below Gravel Switch, in this county, awaiting horses. Gen. Wolford reached camp last night, and informed the boys that he would mount them next week. There was great excitement and cheering on the receipt of this news.

Mr. S. S. Shuck, of Lebanon, wishes me to say that your Lebanon correspondent was in error in stating that the boys went for his fences and orchard. Owing to the exertions of the officers the men touched nothing without Mr. Shuck's leave.

Major Allen handled his troops like the veteran that he is, and is highly complimented by Capt. Peck, whom he took with him as Adjutant. These two officers have received the thanks not only of their superiors but of all the citizens with whom they have come in contact. Lieuts. Leaf, of the Waddell Grays, and Delf, of the Helm Guards, have done their whole duty, and are highly spoken of by all who know them.

Your correspondent X will find that Wolford's "Neilah" will do all that is expected of them.

OLD SOLDIER.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, writing from Lebanon, August 26th, says:

Wolford has been here and expressed himself as determined, at all hazards and at all costs, to suppress mobocracy. I confess I do not expect anything serious from him—think it most probable that he would be glad to suppress the disorders of the country, but can't do it. I am now satisfied that the Governor is determined, however, to put a stop to "regulating," at any cost, and that he has within the last few days taken steps which will result in its suppression, if these steps are followed out. His militia, his Adjutant and Quartermaster Generals might as well return home, however.

Our Grand Jury is yet in session, and has and will faithfully do its duty, and has been very successful in finding out who murdered Crowdus. It will adjourn finally on next Saturday.

Since writing last to you, another one of our prominent lawyers has received notice that he must expect to lose his life. Fortunately, the writer of the notice is known and has been indicted.

You may expect, I think, a little blood-letting before quietude is restored. If parties are captured who are now indicted, I am satisfied there will be some hanging done by authority of law at an early day.

The State Election.

All the election returns are in except those of Harlan and Magoffin counties. The vote stands as follows:

For School tax, 77,743; against school tax, 54,247. Majority for the tax, 23,496. For Treasurer—James W. Tate, 82,380; E. Rumsey Wing, 24,580. Tate's majority, 57,800.

The vote will be counted to-morrow (Monday), the day fixed by law.

The Good that We Can Do.

The attention of Odd Fellows, and all others who feel an interest in the welfare of the widows and orphans, is called to the preparations now going on for the coming grand fair, which will commence on the 13th of next month, for the benefit of the Widows' Home and Orphans' University. Odd Fellows look on this enterprise with much pride, as well they may, it being the first of the kind in the United States.

Notice.

Mr. Berge, who formerly carried the COURIER-JOURNAL from Preston street east to Beargrass creek, is no longer in our employ, and those who are indebted for the paper on that route are requested not to make any further payments to him.

Mortuary Report for Week Ending Aug. 28.

HEALTH OFFICE,
LOUISVILLE, Aug. 28, 1869.

Cholera Infantum	6	Old Age	1
Consumption	4	Paralysis	1
Still-born	6	Puerperal Convuls'ns	1
Dysentery	4	Pneumonia	1
Meningitis	4	Rheumatism	1
Sun-stroke	4	Spasms	2
Typhoid fever	3	Small-pox	2
Diarrhœa	2	Tetanus	1
Drowned	1	Whooping Cough	1
Heart Disease	1	Unknown	19
Intermittent Fever	1		
Total			67

SEX.

Male	41	Female	26

COLOR.

White	55	Black	12

NATIVITY.

Belgium	1	France	1
Ireland	2	Germany	11
America	52		

AGE.

Under three years	29	3 to 6 years	0
6 to 10 years	4	10 to 20 years	3
20 to 30 years	3	30 to 40 years	11
40 to 50 years	3	50 to 60 years	1
60 to 70 years	3	70 and over	3
Without medical attention			22

SAMUEL MANLY, M. D.,
Sec'y Board of Health.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. E. S. CRAIG, JUDGE.

SATURDAY, Aug. 28, 1869.

Nine cases of drunkenness and disorderly conduct were disposed of as follows: Johnson Rollins, $3 fine and $100 bond for sixty days; George Douglass, $3 fine; Conrad Freck, $3 fine and $100 bond for thirty days; John and Catharine Glorious, $3 fine and $100 bond each for three months; Josephine Loster and Juliet Mills, $5 fine and $200 bond each for three months; William Herle, $3 fine and $100 bond for six months; David Clarke, discharged.

Frank Jones, assault and battery upon L. Marks; discharged.

Isaac Phelps vs. Charles Robinson, peace warrant; dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

James Gaddy and Anselm Beier were ordered to be discharged from the Work-house.

The grand jury returned a number of indictments and submitted a report, which will be found elsewhere.

Suggestions.

[To the Editors of the Courier-Journal.]

The city having purchased a portion of the property for the purpose of raising the wharf and Water street, from Second to Ninth street, what better route for the railroad connection than down the bed of the old creek and Water street to the bridge? And for the Union Depot, the ground belonging to the city, which has been, and is to be used, by filling the creek from Third to Brook street? What more eligible point could be obtained, and one that would interfere with the interest of any one less? If necessary, in order to get a building large enough, could not the streets be arched? This point would be near the steamboat landing, the city, and easy of access to the different hotels. The ... recollect, right, the grace of First street is about on a level with the floods of 1832 and 1847; by continuing the same grade down to Ninth, would give the city a finer wharf, plenty of room for a railroad, a good point for the depot. I have no property, and so axe to grind.

P.

The New York World says: "E. Rumsey Wing, Esq., defeated Radical candidate for State Treasurer of Kentucky, is not unlikely to get a South American mission."

CITY FEATURES.

Silk Hats!

Fall and winter styles—first in the market! Call and see them at Hastings & Lewis'.

Auction Sale of Nearly New Furniture.

The attention of those desiring to replenish their stock of housekeeping articles is called to the auction sale at No. 87 Center street, between Walnut and Chestnut, at ten o'clock this (Monday) morning, Aug. 30th, by Mr. C. C. Spencer. The furniture to be disposed of is all of the latest styles, and has been in use but a short time. It consists of Brussels and ingrain carpets, parlor set in rosewood, haircloth, marble-top center-table, marble-top bureaus, French bedsteads, spring mattress, extension table, china and glass ware, cook stove and kitchen utensils, and every other article necessary to a complete housekeeping outfit. Parties in need of furniture of this description will consult their interests by attending this sale.

In our ramble around the city yesterday in search of items of interest for our extra large edition of to-day, we strolled into Gray street, and were at once delighted with its cool and grateful shades, its almost country-like stillness, and the elegance of its palatial residences, its beautiful and well-kept lawns, all blending together, creating at once one of the most desirable localities for a private residence in this, or any other city.

We notice since our last visit many substantial improvements, among the most prominent of which is the fence put up for Mr. Waltiney, our Main street wholesale boot and shoe merchant. He has removed the iron fence with stone base, and substituted one of the Kentucky Fence Company's best styles.

We certainly commend his taste and sound judgment in this matter, as he has not only beautified his already splendid home, but has given encouragement to a branch of business which promises to take rank among our manufactures that will contribute largely to our home interests as a manufacturing city.

An Acceptable School.

Mrs. E. A. Schue and Miss J. H. Haskell have announced the opening of their school at 225 Chestnut street. Mrs. Schue has been long known to the community as a teacher of decided ability. Miss Haskell, though comparatively a stranger, has made herself a reputation in connection with Grant and Butler's school. These ladies have procured a house in every respect suitable and pleasant, and with ample room for the sports of the recreative hour. Their advertisement will be found elsewhere.

Sugar Mills, Evaporators, &c.

Messrs. Aikin & Drummond, successors to Pearson, Aikin & Co., an old and reliable firm, thoroughly skilled and experienced in their business, are engaged extensively in the manufacture of the Great Western Sugar Mills and Scantlin's Sorghum Evaporators, cider mills, steam engines, mill work, and castings of all kinds. We take pleasure in commending this establishment to the favorable notice of all who may want articles in their line. They do the best of work, and their prices are low.

Louisville Medical College.

The attention of the public, and more particularly the attention of the Senators of Kentucky, the Congressional Representatives of Kentucky and the Presidents of all State medical societies, is directed to the advertisement of this institution in another column. The gentlemen whose attention is particularly invited will see that it is in their power to secure for deserving young men the great advantages of gratuitous medical education.

To the Ladies.

The ladies are especially invited to examine the stock of rubber combs and brushes, rubber bleaching gloves, rubber jewelry, rubber toys, &c., at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, Janney & Perry's.

Real estate buyers, read Morris, Southwick & Co.'s advertisement in auction column. On next Saturday they sell some very valuable suburban acre property.

Silk Hats!

Hastings & Lewis are now prepared to manufacture the "fall and winter style" to order.

Green & Green's "*Standard Shirts*" made to order at $18 per half dozen.

The Best.

When you want it go to the best place and employ the best workmen. Webster, at his fine gallery, 85 Fourth street, fills the bill to a dot.

We would call the attention of our readers to the local notices of Mr. Jul. Welman, broker, 134 Third street. He has a large stock of gold and silver watches and chains, which he offers at from 50 to 100 per cent. less than the regular price. Those in want of watches, &c., would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Bankrupt Sale.

Morris, Southwick & Co. have advertised to sell at auction on Wednesday, Sept. 1st, 1869, at the Court-house door, a large quantity of real estate, and five shares of bank stock. See auction column.

Beware of Imitations.

Webster's porcelains are the genuine article. 85 Fourth street.

Superb,

as also the cheap grades of Harness, at R. E. Miles', No. 52 Main, bet. 2d and 3d sts.

Green & Green's fine British Socks at $4 per dozen or 50 cents per pair.

Kentucky School of Medicine.

The Seventeenth Annual Session of this institution will be commenced on the first Monday in October. A preliminary course of lectures will be given, commencing about the middle of September. *It has been determined that no charge will be made for Professors' tickets.*

Umbrellas and Satchels,

a large assortment, at low prices, at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, Janney & Perry's, 116 Main street.

Horticultural Exhibition.

Webster has beautiful stereoscopic pictures of the tables, fruits and some of the people. 85 Fourth street.

Green & Green's black wide-end Neck-ties at 50 cents each.

A Marvel

of cheapness—those Saratoga trunks, with bonnet box, &c., for $5. To be had only at R. E. MILES', No. 52 Main, bet. Second and Third sts.

The celebrated Russia Zinc trunk, that bids defiance to railroad travel, is the greatest invention of the age; manufactured and sold by D. O'Hare, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

The Courts

Have been photographed by Webster at his gallery, 85 Fourth street.

The "Russian" Suspender at Green & Green's.

To Country Merchants and Druggists.

We call the especial attention of the country merchants and druggists now in the city purchasing their fall stocks to the advertisements of Dr. Wintersmith's valuable proprietary medicines. They possess a great deal more than ordinary merit, and have proven to be very popular wherever sold, superseding any preparations of similar kind they come in competition with. No stock of medicines is complete without them. For sale by all our wholesale druggists.

Belting and Hose.

Machine belting and engine and hydrant hose at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, Janney & Perry's, 116 Main street, between Third and Fourth.

Comlende slays bed-bugs on a new plan.

Don't throw away your old trunks, but send them to D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory and have them made as good as new. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Wall Paper.

Fitch & Lindsay, 75 Fourth street, near Main, offer great inducements to parties wishing to purchase wall paper. Their stock is very large and well selected, and their patterns are the handsomest we have ever seen.

BRIDES AND BRIDEGROOMS, ATTENTION!—Don't think that you will be able to enjoy the full delights of a wedding tour without one of D. O'Hare's Bridal Trunks, No. 142 Main street, between Third and Fourth.

How to Save Your Carpets.

Apply Fitch & Lindsay's patent weather strips to your doors and windows. This article will keep out the coal soot and dust, and more than pay for itself in one summer. Hundreds of our best citizens are now using this article for this purpose. Call at depot, 75 Fourth street, near Main.

The A No. 1 sole leather trunks at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Kitts & Werne, 120 Main Street—Sign of the Golden Eagle.

Strangers visiting the city are cordially invited to visit the store and inspect the stock of Kitts & Werne, the fitting up of the store being universally pronounced the handsomest in the country, and their stock of fine watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc., unsurpassed in the West.

If you want the best and cheapest article, go to the largest dealer, at D. O'Hare's headquarters, 142 Main street. The immense sale of trunks of his own manufacture enables him to undersell all competitors.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28—[illegible].

Money easy and abundant at [illegible] per cent. on call loans.

The bank statement shows that the banks are still contracting, and that the legal reserve is down a million and a half.

BANK STATEMENT.

[illegible]

Sterling nominal at [illegible].

Gold unsettled; opened at 134¼, fell to 133¾, and closed firm at 134⅛. The carrying rates were [illegible] per cent. to flat.

Clearances at the Gold Exchange bank to-day were [illegible].

The exports to-day were [illegible], and for the week [illegible].

Government bonds strong.

[illegible]

State bonds dull.

[illegible]

Stocks are without any particular feature and close steady.

The following were the closing 3:30 prices:

[illegible]

Copper at Boston—Calumet —; Copper Falls [illegible]; Franklin [illegible]; Quincy [illegible].

The net balance at the Sub-treasury to-day were over six millions.

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

Dry goods............[illegible]
General merchandise............[illegible]

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28—P. M.

[illegible]

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.

Business among the dry goods trade is decidedly better, and in some branches very active, occasioned partly by low freights. [illegible]

CHICAGO MARKET

CHICAGO, Aug. 28—P. M.

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 28—P. M.

TOBACCO—Active at full prices.
COTTON—Nominal at [illegible].
HEMP—Unchanged, with small sales undressed at [illegible].

[illegible]

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 28—P. M.

[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 28—P. M.

[illegible]

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 28—P. M.

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28.

[illegible]

MEMPHIS MARKET.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 28.

[illegible]

NASHVILLE MARKET.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 28.

[illegible]

C. S. Dyer & Son,

82 PEARL ST.,

CINCINNATI, O.,

INVITE the attention of wholesale buyers to their FALL STOCK, now opening, and consisting of FULL LINES of

Elegant Dress Trimmings;
Pearl Dress and Shirt Buttons;
Ivory Dress and Coat Buttons;
Sewing Silks and Spool Cottons;
Handkerchiefs, Towels, and Cloths;
Embroidered, Wove & Sewed Fronts,
Hosiery and Gloves;
Elegant and Cheap Grades Corsets;
All Silk Belt Ribbons;
Striped Ribbons;
Berlin Zephyr Worsted;
White Silk Fans,
Japan Switches and Nets to match;
French and German Baskets;

And a full stock of European

FANCY GOODS

Orders solicited and carefully and promptly filled.

Catalogues, Price Lists, and Samples of any of our goods forwarded upon application to any part of the country.

NEW GOODS! CHEAP GOODS!

AT

CHARLES F. RAUCHFUSS'

Cheap Lace Store,

163½ Fourth street.

Just received—

[illegible]

Also, to close out, a large lot Remnants of Embroideries and Ribbons at very low prices.

AMUSEMENTS.

Louisville Opera House.

BARRY C. BAYS............Manager.
S. B. DUFFIELD............Stage Director.

THIS elegant and popular establishment having been thoroughly renovated, decorated and painted, will be opened for the regular season on

Monday, Sept. 6, 1869

WITH AN ENTIRELY

NEW COMPANY,

Selected from the most popular artists in the country. Among the troupe will be found the names of

[illegible]

The orchestra will be full and efficient, under the direction of the accomplished maestro, Mons. A. Pedigrum. The scenic department will be under the immediate supervision of the celebrated English artist, Mr. Joseph Piggott.

The opening piece will be ROSEDALE, which will be produced in a style of magnificence never before equaled in this city. New scenery, wardrobes, properties, and effects.

Prices of Admission—Dress Circle and Parquette, $1; Family Circle, 50c; Gallery, 25c; Private Boxes, $5 and $8. No extra charge for reserved seats.

Woodland Garden!

EVERY SUNDAY.

The day will be duly celebrated in this roomy and pleasant Garden by a sacred concert both in the afternoon and evening.

GREAT WESTERN STAR BAND

will execute some of their best pieces under the leadership of that excellent musical director CHRIS HAUPT.

—ALSO—

MONDAY and EVERY EVENING during the week, from 8 to 10 o'clock,

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT!

Monday Evening's Concert will close with a GRAND BALL.

BEN. STRUBE, Proprietor.

ORPHEUS

FourthPromenadeConcert

AT LION GARDEN

Tuesday, August 31, at 8 o'clock P. M.

Tickets $1—to be had at Mr. Faulds' music store and Mr. Knoefel's book store. Ladies free. No tickets will be sold at the door. If the weather should be unfavorable, the concert takes place the next evening.

Weisiger Hall.

For One Week, and a Saturday Matinee

UNDER the management of MR. JNO. T. FORD, of the Baltimore and Washington Theaters, the

CHAPMAN SISTERS'

Burlesque Opera Company

And the famous Comedian, MR. CHAS. B. BISHOP.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 30, will be presented the famous comedic burlesque, IXION, the Lion of the Skies, [illegible]

MARION COUNTY FAIR!

BEGINS AUGUST 31,

And Will Continue Five Days.

OUR fair grounds have been greatly improved since our last exhibition; our premium list more liberal; entrance fees lower; our track, in which is fine condition; and our hotel accommodations are ample.

Special trains from Louisville, Richmond, and Lancaster will arrive at depot daily, refreshments furnished on the grounds for all. The Louisville Star Band will discourse fine music. In fact, we intend to leave nothing undone to make our fair the most pleasant and profitable to all who may visit us.

JOSEPH SPALDING, Pres't.
R. MARSHALL, Secy.

Eleventh Exhibition!

OF THE KENTUCKY STATE

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

TO be held on the Fair Grounds of the Louisville and Jefferson County Association,

NEAR LOUISVILLE, KY.,

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday & Saturday,

September 14, 15, 16, 17 & 18.

The Fair Grounds are being put in splendid order, and the officers are advised that a large amount of stock will be exhibited in competition for the liberal premiums offered.

STEAMBOATS.

For Arkansas River.

[illegible]

For White River.

[illegible]

Notice to Shippers.

[illegible]

M. W. SATTERWHITE.

[illegible]

FOR CINCINNATI.

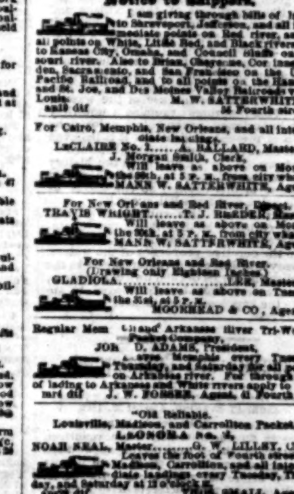
OLD RELIABLE

U. STATES MAIL LINE STEAMERS

[illegible]

FRANK CARTER, Supt.

Louisville Lock Factory.



Manufacturers of Locks, Bell Hangers, and Dealers in Hardware, &c.,

(JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO),

91 Sixth street, between Market and Jefferson sts.

Machine Silk.

50 LBS of the best Machine Silk in use, suitable for the makers, saddlers, and tailors, which will be sold very cheap by

MCCREADY & MARTINS,
[illegible] Fifth street.

Farmers' & Drovers' Bank

No. 60 Third st., east side, bet. Main & Market.

L. L. O'BANNON, President. R. S. VEECH, Cashier.

IS now open and prepared to do a general Banking business. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Kentucky Whiskies.

600 BBLS Bourbon County from 18 months to 5 years old; [illegible] Nelson (Hardin County), 7 months old; [illegible] Nelson, Anderson, and Mercer, [illegible] years old.

For sale by W. H. WALKER & CO.,
233 Main st., bet. First and Second, Louisville, Ky.

AUCTION SALES.

FUTURE SALES.

BY C. C. SPENCER.

VERY FINE & NEARLY NEW

Household Furniture!

—AT A—

PRIVATE RESIDENCE

AT AUCTION.

ON MONDAY MORNING, Aug. 30, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, at the private residence, No. 87 Center street, between Walnut and Chestnut, the entire furniture of a private family declining housekeeping, consisting in part of Brussels and ingrain carpets, parlor set in rosewood hair-cloth, marble-top center-table, marble-top bureaus, French bedsteads, spring mattress, extension table, china and glass ware, cook stove and kitchen utensils, and all other articles necessary to housekeeping.

The above furniture is of the finest quality and as little used that they are as good as new. Families in want of fine furniture are invited to attend this sale. Terms cash.

C. C. SPENCER, Auctioneer.

BY MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.

Valuable Suburban Acre Property, with Splendid Stone-Quarry,

AT AUCTION,

ON THE PREMISES.

SATURDAY, Sept. 4, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M., 8½ acres on the Workhouse road, adjoining the city farm and Payne's subdivision, and fronting nearly [illegible] feet on Stewart avenue. This property embraces the best stone-quarry in the vicinity of the city, and is admirably located for subdivision. Omnibuses will be at our office at 3½ o'clock to convey all persons free of charge to and from the sale. Terms day of sale.

MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auctioneers.

BY HAYES & McNETT,

119 Fifth street, near Jefferson.

Fine Walnut and Cherry French Bedsteads, Spring Mattresses, Fine Wardrobes, Marble-top Bureaus, Extension Tables, Cane and other Chairs, Rockers, and a large and elegant assortment of New and Second-hand Furniture, Clocks, and a variety of other Goods, &c.

AT AUCTION.

ON MONDAY MORNING, Aug. 30, at 10 o'clock, at our auction-rooms, we will sell as above. Terms cash.

HAYES & McNETT, Auctioneers.

BY SHERMAN F. WHALEY,

No. 39 Market st., between Second and Third.

Retail Stock of Groceries, Notions, &c.,

AT AUCTION

ON MONDAY MORNING, August 30, 1869, at 10 o'clock, I will sell a general assortment of small groceries, [illegible] at my salesroom, 39 Market street, between Second and Third.

BY S. T. MOORE & CO.

Corner Fourth and Main.

10 bales and Hams, 10,000 Cigars, 10 boxes New Axes, Tumblers, Soaps, Ink, Blacking, Tea, 1 large Safe, Queensware, Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, &c.

AT AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY MORNING, August 31, 1869, at 10 o'clock.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

Regular Sale of Dry Goods.

TUESDAY MORNING, Aug. 31, 1869, at 10 o'clock, we will sell a large and extensive line of Dry Goods [illegible].

S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

750 Cases and Cartoons Boots and Shoes,

AT AUCTION.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Sept. 1, 1869, at 10 o'clock, at auction-rooms.

S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON,

Household Furniture,

AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1, at the residence of [illegible]

PEARSON, MEDDIS, & FERGUSON, Auctioneers.

TWO DAYS' AUCTION SALES

BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Sept. 1 and 2, at 9½ o'clock, A. M., will be offered a fine line of [illegible]

THOS. ANDERSON & CO., Auctioneers.

BY MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.

Assignee's Sale.

[illegible]

MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auct's.

BY MERIWETHER & ISAACS.

U. S. Collector's Sale of Whisky and Vinegar.

[illegible]

J. F. BUCKNER, Col. 5th Dist. Ky.

MERIWETHER & ISAACS, Auctioneers.

PUBLIC SALES.

Real Estate Sale.

[illegible]

Administrator's Sale.

[illegible]

JOHN B. STOLL, Adm'r.

Commissioner's Sale.

[illegible]

GID. J. PILLOW, Commissioner.

Public Sale.

[illegible]

STEPHEN BONNER, Trustee.

Chancery Sale of Valuable Cotton Mills and Land in Lawrence County, Tenn.

[illegible]

J. L. WILLIAMS, Receiver.

GUTHRIE HOUSE,

Lebanon, Ky.,

R. C. HARRIS, Prop'r.

General Stage Office and Railroad Dining Stand.

CENTRALLY LOCATED.

BUILDINGS & FURNITURE NEW.

J. V. Escott & Son,

Manufacturers, Direct Importers & Dealers

Offer at Wholesale and Retail

60,000 bolts French, English and American Paper Hangings.

3,000 boxes French and American Window Glass.

5,000 Looking Glass and Picture Frames.

50,000 feet Picture Frame Moldings.

200 Silver and Wooden Show Cases.

75 cases Looking Glass Plates.

A full line of

PHOTOGRAPHIC AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS, CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, &c.

Are prepared to make to order every description of Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Cornices, Silver Show Cases, &c.

Agents for French Plate Glass.

J. V. ESCOTT & SON,
Louisville, Ky.

Sheriff's Sale.

[illegible]

J. M. MARTIN, S. J. C.

Sheriff's Sale.

[illegible]

Sheriff's Sale.

[illegible]

Notice.

LARGE SALE of IRON.

[illegible]

FOR RENT.

[illegible]

TAKEN UP.

TAKEN UP—HORSE—On 24th Aug., a flea-bitten gray horse, about 16 hands high, between 10 and 15 years old, which the owner can have by calling at the southeast corner of Clay and Green, proving property, and paying charges. CHRIS. MEYER.

TAKEN UP—COW—A brown spotted cow about [illegible] years of age. The owner can get her by calling on SIMON MILLER, Grayson street, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, and paying charges.

TAKEN UP—HORSE—A bay horse, about 15 hands high, which the owner can have by paying charges. Call on Eighth street, between Gallagher and Lexington, No. 390.

LOST.

LOST—POCKET-BOOK—On Saturday morning, between 8 and 9 o'clock, on Second street, between Market and Jefferson, a pocket-book with the name of Chancellor Crow, Bardstown, Ky., on the inside, containing about thirty dollars. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at this office.

LOST—A BUNCH OF SAFE KEYS—The finder will be rewarded by leaving them at WILLIAM [illegible], cor. Third and Jefferson.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—COW—Three weeks ago, a red and white cow, with small horns; on right hip a large brand. [illegible]

PUBLIC SALES.

Sheriff's Sale.

[illegible]

WANTED.

[illegible]

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—$20 A DAY—To male and female agents, to introduce the Buckeye $20 Shuttle Sewing Machine, stitch alike on both sides. [illegible] W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

FOR SALE—CITY.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

[illegible]

BOARDING.

[illegible]